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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Uncovering Wrong Method Aids Real Judicial Reform

A Seat of European Unrest

¶ **The first storm** of opposition to President Roosevelt's judicial reconstruction proposal begins to subside as Americans are convinced that their objections have prevented the "packing" plan from being railroaded through Congress with a "rubber stamp" ticket. Sentiment in the Senate still appears about equally divided into three groups: For; Against; Watchful Waiting. A survey conducted by the Monitor reveals even stronger evidence of opposition, for it is found that more than two thirds of surveyed newspapers which supported Mr. Roosevelt for re-election oppose him on the Supreme Court issue. Out of 74 newspapers mentioned, 50 report opposition to the reconstruction scheme; 20 acknowledge support, and four are non-committal.

¶ **Many Americans** are willing to agree that modern conditions suggest more liberal interpretations, or applications, of the Constitution. They strenuously object, however, to having such constitutional changes enacted by the executive branch of government. Nor do the people themselves care to sacrifice their traditional privilege of indicating their wishes. They object to the assumption that the Administration should think for them. The sentiment is growing therefore that the democratic processes incidental to obtaining a constitutional amendment would be a more orderly method of ascertaining the will of the people. And in a democracy the will of the people should take precedence of the will of the Executive.

¶ **The constitutional way** is slower, to be sure. But slowness may be a virtue when a great people are faced by the serious demands for great social and industrial changes. In a decision so extremely important, the opportunity for deliberation is imperative. Whatever adjustments may be considered more favorable to a judicial approach to modern problems, more in keeping with the mood of the people, they should come out of sober study and deep analysis and reflect the truly democratic viewpoint. The depression emergency is declared past. The emergency speed of legislation and emergency centralization of authority likewise should be past.

¶ **Americans are competent** to determine the road they wish to take. And now that Congress seems likely to give the question of judicial "reform" adequate airing, a calmer sense will undoubtedly prevail, a people's voice will undoubtedly make itself heard and the processes of democracy will undoubtedly function in a clearer atmosphere. The vigor with which the press and the people stripped the non-essentials from the judicial proposal and revealed its essentially autocratic nature indicates a national stamina most gratifying. A nation of alert thinkers has nothing to fear. Apathy is the enemy which opens the way to dominance—and in its latest test America has proven that it is not apathetic.

¶ **Europe's news** appears less dominated by war and rumors of war following the non-intervention agreement in London. However Spain's government takes a mandate of absolute power from the Popular Front parties and mobilizes all available resources preparatory to a climactic offensive. Other powers respond diversely to the general sense of unrest. Paris reads into the provisional agreement on Spain a triumph of its policy. The Reich is anxious to see the Spanish civil war brought to a close. Italy and Russia appear to share that sentiment. All Europe evidently is surfeited with problems aggravated by the Spanish irritant.

¶ **Even Roumania** feels a danger of becoming infected with the Spanish war complaint, and Premier Tatarescu rises to protest against "foreign interference there," for the rise of the Iron Guards in Roumania is interpreted as a new bid for fascist power in the Balkan States.

¶ **In London all these** evidences of an unsettled continent and the shifting influences of democratic and dictatorial objectives is spelling to British minds just one word: Preparation. The £1,500,000,000 rearmament program receives some criticism, but its main objectives seem to be approved. The feeling is that Britain cannot afford to let Germany outdistance her in war preparations.

¶ **Incongruity seems** to mark the diplomatic proceedings throughout Europe, for as nations finally act to isolate one war, they prepare to prosecute another. Thus the vicious circle of armaments spreads out in widening waves. There is much evidence to support the charge that in the inner circle of these undulations would be found a pebble of munition interests. Perhaps this is the influence which needs uncovering before the European continent is able to think its way through to stability.

Seeks Open Door for Philippine Trade

Wide World

President Quezon and His Daughters, Aurora, Left, and Zenadia

The Philippine Executive and His Family Are Shown on Their Arrival in Los Angeles En Route to Washington, Where President Quezon Will Confer With President Roosevelt on Philippine Questions

Britain's Defense Outlay Endorsed On Main Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 17—The Government's defense scheme as disclosed in the White Paper is criticized here today rather in its details than essentials, even the Labor Opposition recognizing that the vast expenditure proposed—amounting as it does to £1,500,000,000 in the next five years—is still "less than Hitler is spending."

Liberals are opposing the Government's proposal on the ground that it is economically unsound to finance unproductive expenditure from loans at a "time of incipent boom."

Government forces on the other hand are solidly for the scheme—the chief anxiety manifested being as to whether the outlined air force expansion adequately fulfills the Government's declared policy of providing strength in this arm not inferior to that of any country within striking distance, also whether more attention ought not to be given to increasing the supplies of home-produced food.

Regarding the question of borrowing, it is pointed out in official circles that the peak of armament expenditure cannot be reached until about 1938-39, by which time the present revenue buoyancy is likely also to be at a maximum, provided the upward movement of trade is not checked, as it is expected would occur if an attempt were made to meet more of the deficit by new taxation.

This view is encouraged by the fact that state revenue is now coming in so well—having produced up to present £20,000,000 more than to the same date last year—as to justify optimism concerning finances when the budget is presented in April.

The rising cost of living, which is now 51 per cent above the prewar mark, compared with 47 per cent a year ago, is regarded as strengthening the case for not adding sooner than can be helped to the expenses of producers.

Lack of Rods Holds Up Big Soviet Plant

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (AP)—Soviet Russia's biggest automobile factory stood idle today, out of steering rods.

The American-built Molotoff plant at Gorky, which is supposed to produce 425 one and one-half-ton trucks every day, has not produced any since Feb. 13, it was disclosed.

Managers attributed the shutdown to the failure of the Sverdlovsk steering rod factory to keep up production. They said this auxiliary plant, scheduled to turn out 13,850 meters of steering rods in January, actually produced but 222 meters.

The Sverdlovsk manager, in turn, attributed the trouble at his plant to an inadequate power station.

The Molotoff plant produces 65 per cent of the trucks manufactured in the Soviet Union.

The Mother Church Relief Fund

Contributions to the Relief Fund of The Mother Church have been received in such generous measure that additional funds for use in the flooded area are not needed at this time. Any contributions received, however, after publication of this announcement, will be placed in the Relief Fund and be available for use in this or any future emergencies.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Philippine Commonwealth: International Issues Tied To Problem of Independence

Quezon in U. S. to Make Trade Appeal to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the 15-month-old Philippine Commonwealth, who landed in California this week, is coming here next week in an attempt to get the United States to keep its gates ajar for Philippine products.

The Philippines Independence Act now provides that the American tariff gates shall close against Philippine sugar, coconut oil and other goods when the islands become an independent nation in 1946.

President Quezon is expected also to discuss other insular and Far Eastern affairs with President Roosevelt and other high officials, though the emphasis will be on trade.

The insular leader is no stranger here. On a score of previous visits, he campaigned for the independence which Congress finally decided to grant in 1946 as the culmination of an interim period of partial self-rule under the commonwealth regime.

Problem Still Unsettled

But President Quezon maintains that the Philippines question is far from settled. The tariff barriers would mean ruin to the Philippines, more headaches for the United States, and loss of an export market worth $61,497,263 last year, he contends.

President Quezon's hopes have been buoyed by President Roosevelt's observation in urging congressional approval of the Independence Act that "where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected."

Filipino leaders also point to a new tariff commission report on Philippine-American trade. The commission found the islands profited more than the United States from their commerce, but said the Independence Act's economic terms would bear heavily on Philippine industry and added, "It is not certain that adequate provision has been made for a transition period sufficiently gradual."

MacArthur Accompanies Him

Accompanied by his military adviser, Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the army's former chief of staff, and a retinue of 23 others, President Quezon reached Los Angeles from Manila Feb. 14, and headed for New York before coming here.

Officially he was summoned merely to discuss the agenda for a later general economic conference, which is to recommend to Congress possible changes in the Independence Act and a reciprocal trade arrangement.

But officials were prepared for a detailed exchange of views on future American policy in the Orient. Whether to alter the Independence Act's economic terms, pay the commonwealth's claims of more than $60,000,000, give President Quezon currency and flexible tariff powers, maintain an American naval base in the Philippines after independence—these are among the problems demanding answers.

President Roosevelt was primed in advance by conferences with Frank Murphy, who retired Jan. 1 as Philippine high commissioner to become Michigan's Governor. Appointment of Mr. Murphy's successor to the $18,000-a-year post has been delayed pending President Quezon's arrival.

Concentration of Power in Executive's Hands Held Danger

This is the first of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.*

MANILA, P. I.—The great majority of Americans seem to have taken relatively little interest in the steps which led up to the establishment in the Philippine Islands, in November, 1935, of a commonwealth regime as a transitional stage toward the achievement of the status of absolute independence which, under present arrangements, will go into effect on July 4, 1946. Yet the decision to grant complete independence to the archipelago in the south Pacific was of momentous importance. Strategically and economically the Philippines constitute one of the key positions of East Asia.

Some observers have expressed the view that the American decision to evacuate the Philippines means the beginning of the end of white influence in this part of the world. This may be an exaggerated idea. But the adventure of Philippine independence is bound to have far-reaching consequences for other peoples besides the 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 inhabitants of the islands. Japan is already quietly and discreetly pressing a program of commercial penetration that is almost certain to become more expansive in proportion as the political and economic ties with America become looser. And any notable strengthening of Japanese influence on a future Philippine Government, in relation to which the United States had neither authority nor responsibility, would inevitably be a matter of grave concern to three European powers, to Great Britain, with its eastern outposts of empire in Hong Kong and Singapore; to France, with its extensive

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Paintings for Groceries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Some enterprising young artists here have hired the window of a furniture store in the city and filled it with their works. Each picture has a fixed price, but the artists are willing to take goods, such as groceries, clothing and other necessary commodities in exchange for their "masterpieces."

Blockade Step To Liquidate Spanish War

Blum Hopes to Follow London Accord With Armistice Move

Rush to Enlist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 17—The French authorities are delighted with the provisional agreement on Spain in London, holding that it marks a triumph for their policy, although they appreciate the difficulties in the fulfillment of the accord.

The further hope is held here that following the ban on "volunteers" and the naval patrol, active efforts will be made by the members of the International Non-Intervention Committee for a cessation of hostilities in the Iberian peninsula.

A Council of Ministers is called to submit for the signature of President Lebrun the decree forbidding recruiting of volunteers for Spain. It is declared that its application will be comparatively easy.

As to Portugal

The French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, has already seen the British Ambassador, Sir George Clerk, to inform him plainly that unless the Portuguese coast is controlled by cruisers on March 6, as well as the Spanish coast, then France will refuse to allow an international commission of neutrals to be installed on the Pyrenean frontier.

The German Ambassador, Count Johannes von Welczeck, visited M. Delbos to discuss these matters, and the impression is that not only is Germany in agreement with France, but is anxious to liquidate the whole Spanish business as early as possible.

The Italians consider that they have now done enough, and the Russians are well aware of anti-Soviet forces on the side of the Valencia Government.

The French Foreign Minister has undertaken to explain to the Chamber on Friday the intentions which have led to the present success of the non-intervention committee.

Deputy Rous of the Eastern Pyrenees has asked what measures the Government intends to take after the debarkation of 10,000 Italians at Cadiz.

Foreign Fighters

Figures on foreign troops, which are more or less accepted, though they must necessarily be somewhat speculative, are: 35,000 in the international brigade on the Valencia side and until recently about the same number in the Burgos camp. But now there are said to be 50,000 Italians and 10,000 Germans. In other words, while the volunteer movement in favor of Valencia has reached the high-water mark and practically ceased, Italians have continued to pour into the peninsula.

There is general satisfaction with the London decision. Agitation of the interventionists in France has largely subsided and the policy of M. Delbos, which formerly encountered opposition even in the French Cabinet, is now vindicated.

It is believed that Portugal will finally be persuaded by Britain and that participation of the Soviet fleet—contested by Germany and Italy and not welcomed by France and England—will not prove an insurmountable obstacle to the final agreement to keep out of the Spanish civil war.

The next stage proposed here will be that of mediation and it is understood that the French Government already has considered the possibilities of approaching the belligerents with a view to an armistice.

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President Opposed on Court By Large Part of Own Press; Public Opinion Still Molding

How New Deal Press Regards Court Plan

Results of The Christian Science Monitor's survey of press opinion on the President's Supreme Court plan, among newspapers which supported his re-election, follow in tabular form:

No. of replies received	73
Opposed to plan	31
Critical of plan	21
Total withholding support	52
Supporting plan	19
Noncommittal	4

These figures disclose more than two thirds of the President's press supporters in the 1936 election, among those replying to the Monitor query, now vigorously opposed, critical, or disturbed over the Court plan.

Nothing contained in replies received would indicate that the proportions would be changed if more papers had responded.

The circulations of the newspapers opposing the plan total 13,191,693. Those supporting the plan have circulations totaling 3,136,198.

52 Pro-Administration Dailies With Circulation of 13,191,693 Are Opposed—19 With 3,136,198 Circulation Favor It—Four Are Noncommittal

The Christian Science Monitor Seeks To Analyze Scope of Popular Reaction

More Than Half of Those Papers Opposed Are Vigorous in Attacking Enlargement of the Supreme Court —Others Are Critical

By the Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

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The Christian Science Monitor has undertaken a survey to obtain the facts on the following question:

Do the American newspapers, in their wide opposition to the President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court, represent the opinion of the people?

The importance of this question arises from the fact that, in the last election, the predominant opinion of the press was contrary to the popular verdict of the country.

Since the first announcement of the President's plan, it was apparent that the whole body of newspapers which opposed his re-election was with virtual unanimity opposed to the proposed "reform" of the Supreme Court. This instantaneous reaction of the press was naturally met with the question:

Is this a partisan opposition, as unrepresentative of popular feeling as was newspaper opposition in the campaign, or is it a valid index of actual public sentiment, such as a non-partisan opposition would tend to indicate?

To determine an answer, for such value as it may be, in assaying the real wishes of the electorate on the Supreme Court issue, the Monitor obtained from high Democratic sources a list of newspapers which were the principal supporters of the President in the election. From a telegraphic inquiry to the editors of these newspapers, the following facts emerge:

1. More than two thirds of the responding newspapers which supported the President for re-election do not support Mr. Roosevelt on the Supreme Court issue.
2. More than half of these newspapers which have left the President on this issue are openly and vigorously opposed to the plan. Others are critical of the plan, seeking a better method for enlarging federal powers.
3. Of the 75 telegrams received from newspapers friendly to the President, 19 support the Supreme Court proposal, 52 are opposed either to the whole project or to the method, and four remain noncommittal for the present.
4. The pro-Administration papers supporting the President on this issue have a total circulation, according to Ayer's Directory, of 3,136,198. The pro-Administration papers opposing the plan have attotal circulation of 13,191,693.

The telegram which the Monitor dispatched put these two questions to the newspapers in the survey:

1. "Did you support or oppose President Roosevelt's re-election?"
2. "Are you supporting, criticizing, or opposing the President's Supreme Court proposal?"

Following is a complete list of the newspapers which have replied to the Monitor's telegram and the positions which they have taken, including representative comments from the telegrams received:

Against President's Plan

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.: The Advertiser has been an ardent supporter of Mr. Roosevelt since before his first nomination, although it has now and then disagreed with him vigorously. The Advertiser disapproves of that feature of his judicial-reform bill which has brought him under the suspicion that he desires to achieve personal control of the Supreme Court. It has warned him frankly that he is about to ruin his prestige and so destroy his usefulness in other directions. American public opinion is plainly shocked at his bold demand and may not come back to him if he does not have a care now.

—Grover C. Hall, Editor

New York Times: New York Times supported President Roosevelt for re-election. It is now opposing that part of his plan which affects the Supreme Court.

—New York Times

Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.: The Birmingham News supported President Roosevelt for re-election. It is opposing his proposal relating to appointment of new justices to Supreme Court but approves procedural reforms recommended in the President's message. Same is true of the Birmingham Age Herald under same ownership as the News.

—The Birmingham News

Meridian Star, Meridian, Miss.: We wholeheartedly supported President Roosevelt's re-election. We are unalterably opposed to the President's Supreme Court proposal as leading to potential packing or stacking of Supreme Court and, perhaps, to virtual emasculation of judicial branch as one of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Gallop Poll Finds Divided Sentiment Over Court Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—"Yes, but what does the common man think of the President's Supreme Court proposal?"

That is the paramount question raised by Administration leaders after studying such responses as those published in the Monitor today, showing the degree of hostility to the President's plan among newspapers which supported him in November.

As to this specific poll, they were quick today to point out that a number of the replies came from a single chain, the Scripps-Howard group, which tends to be independent and which has opposed President Roosevelt on numerous other proposals before.

The Administration leaders are waiting most eagerly—if not anxiously—for a "ground-swell" of opinion from what they consider the "common man." They know that organized labor, broadly speaking, backs the proposals. They know that some farm groups, like the National Grange, are opposed. They would like to know how other farm organizations will line up.

As a partial indication they take satisfaction from the editorial attitude of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the extremely influential Iowa publication. These two newspapers were on the fence in the presidential election, with occasional leanings toward Governor Landon. They have endorsed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals.

Another Poll Reports

Also available today are the preliminary reports on a Gallup poll—one of the best indicators in the November election—which are published under copyright in the Philadelphia Record.

They show in New England, sentiment 53 per cent against and 47 per cent for the President's plan. Early reports from New York show 56 per cent in favor of the proposal. In other areas, the vote is following party lines. Using this poll as a political observer would, the earliest returns coming on the evening of an

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National Grange States Opposition To Court Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — The undercurrent of confusion and debate in Congress surrounding President Roosevelt's Supreme Court program was indicated today by a new proposal for a constitutional amendment as well as by other statements of members.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment by which Supreme Court and other federal judges may retire at 70 years and must retire at 75 years, at full pay. His proposal would take place of the present Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution and carries a provision that it must pass within seven years to become operative.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada also introduced a resolution calling upon practically all federal executive departments and commissions to submit a statement of the injunctions and other instances in which federal court action has delayed executive procedure. His resolution would also call for a brief summary statement in each case, and for a statement of cases where a conflict of opinions in inferior courts has slowed down government work.

The McCarran proposal was temporarily put aside when it became apparent that it would be made the subject of debate.

Senator McCarran explained that the purpose of his resolution was to compile information to assist the Senate Judiciary Committee which has before it proposals both for retirement of Supreme Court justices at full pay and President Roosevelt's larger program to remake the high court.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico inserted in the records a resolution passed by the Maine Legislature immediately after the Dred Scott decision.

The Maine Legislature denounced the "extra judicial" opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case and charged that "it is not binding on law or conscience," and urged that the Supreme Court "be so reconstituted as to relieve it from dominance of a sectional faction."

The swirling tides of public opinion on the court plan were dominated today by two statements: the first, from L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, took sharp issue with the President's proposal; the second, from Labor's Nonpartisan League, a political affiliate of John L. Lewis, as strongly backed the plan.

The National Grange's viewpoint, expressed by Mr. Taber, is: "We doubt the wisdom of giving to any President of the United States at any time the right to change the size of the court because of the age of its members."

George L. Berry, speaking for Labor's Nonpartisan League, announcing plans for a national campaign in support of the President's plan, said: "We'll spend all that is necessary to do the job. We are prepared to go the whole way."

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Economics in the News

'Cash and Carry' Neutrality—How Would the United States Insure Necessary Supplies?—A War Chest That Might Be a Peace Chest

By H. B. E.

Even those who advocate a neutrality policy based upon the "cash and carry" system do not take sufficient account of America's need to insure imports in case of foreign war.

Under "cash and carry" the object is to sell American goods to belligerents at tidewater. The foreign buyers, presumably, would have to be there with hard cash. That sounds as if they would have to bring gold.

The system would be more or less like the system in vogue a hundred and more years ago in the China trade. American clipper ships used to sail for Canton with their holds full of Spanish pieces-of-eight. With this hard cash the traders would purchase the silks, satins, and objets d'art of Cathay. The Chinese, in their sublime self-sufficiency, insisted on "cash on the barrelhead." Not for them any "barbarian" products; especially from young America, which at that time had little else that was salable in Cathay except furs and ginseng.

¶

Now the United States seems to have taken the place of China—at least in anticipation. But between present thinking and subsequent action there may be "a wide gulf fixed." For the United States does not want gold, as China wanted silver; it is already embarrassed with its yellow riches, and is seeking ways of repelling th flood. And it does want foreign goods, as China didn't.

In a sizable foreign war (the kind of world war that is feared), therefore, a distinction may have to be sought between selling and buying. Are American vessels to be laid up for the duration of the war? Are the American people going to allow warring foreigners to bring in their needed commodities in exchange for America's? That might be a hostage to fortune. It might involve America being put on rations, as Holland was in the World War. For countries at war are not going to consider America's necessities; they are simply going to carry sufficient goods to give them purchasing power for American goods.

If a distinction is made between selling and buying, and American vessels are allowed to enter war zones in quest of purchasable goods, will the American flag follow them? If they are not allowed to take American goods on the outward voyage, then they will have to go in ballast, and the trip is bound to make the imported goods expensive.

¶

These and many other questions occur when one thinks of "cash and carry." Even so, it is, as I said on Monday, a less infeasible system than insulationism, or barring America's doors against war-nation contacts.

There must, however, be much more thought devoted to America's import trade during wartime. Bernard M. Baruch, in his recent evidence in Washington, declared that if the United States were to run the risk of other nations refusing to trade with it as a result of the American refusal to trade with them in time of war, "we must purchase at least a year's supply of the essentials which we do not produce, such as tin, nickel, rubber, sugar, coffee, tea, and mica."

The same advice, I suggest, is necessary in case the "cash and carry" system is adopted. It would at least give the State Department a breathing spell from the complexities involved in administering "cash and carry" in a sizable foreign war.

Moreover, it would be exceedingly useful as a peacetime measure; helping to get rid of surplus gold, putting the raw material countries in possession of purchasing power for American goods, giving them funds for paying defaulted debts to Americans, and in general aiding in the promotion of world revival.

Such preparations against "der tag," indeed, might put on "der tag"!

Rogers Peet

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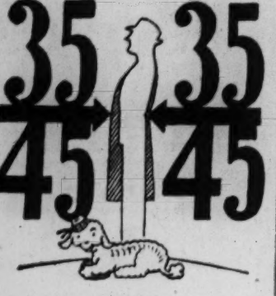

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States Draw Up Legislation To Systematize Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Following the fashion set by Washington, at least half a dozen states are giving legislative consideration to plans for overhauling their own administrative machines, the Governmental Research Association here reports.

Proposals call for simplifying the structure of state government and concentrating responsibility in the Governor, said Robert M. Paige, secretary of the association.

Tennessee leads the procession of states by being the first this year to enact a law for reorganization. Gov. Gordon Browning signed a bill to bring all state administrative activities under 10 departments, each headed by a single commission. The act provides also for establishment of a merit system to select all state employees, and for a division of personnel in the Department of Administration. Other improvements under the law are an executive budget, centralized purchasing, centralized accounting and supervision of local government finance, according to Mr. Paige. The Comptroller of the Treasury, selected by the State Legislature, is to head the Department of Audit.

Oregon appointed an Interim Commission to recommend reorganization of its 81 separate offices, commissions, boards and agencies administering its affairs. This commission has recommended consolidation of three separate agencies dealing with state finance, and has advised formation of a Department of Public Welfare, to group activities in this field. The commission found so much to do that it urged further research in state administration and advised establishment of a continuing body to do the work.

Lengthening Term

Connecticut is also considering a reorganization plan worked out by a commission after a year or more of study. Several constitutional amendments are necessary for adoption of some of its recommendations; as for example, lengthening of the Governor's term to four years and making a number of state offices appointive instead of elective. A reorganization bill now in the Legislature would provide for an executive budget, create a civil service merit system, provide for centralized purchasing, increase the Governor's power to remove chief administrative officers, and make provision for an independent audit of state accounts at least once a year. It also calls for establishment of a council to study continuously problems of legislation.

"Secretary to Cabinet"

Texas has before its Legislature a bill for abolishing offices and assigning their functions to 19 departments, each headed by a commission appointed by the Governor. A novel feature in the proposed act is the office of "secretary to the executive cabinet." The secretary's primary duty, said Mr. Paige, will be to provide each succeeding state administration with his accumulated knowledge and experience of the business management and operating program of the 19 departments which make up the cabinet.

Among other states reported to be considering reorganization are Colorado, which is studying general revision, and Kansas, Georgia, New Mexico and Washington, which have bills dealing with reorganization of welfare departments only.

For states to simplify their governmental structure is not a new venture, since important overhauling jobs have been done in the past by Virginia, New York and Illinois.

After Presidential Pattern

The activity this year appears to be stimulated by the President's recommendations for reorganization of federal administrative agencies, Mr. Paige observed. By way of further comment, he said:

"The significance of these moves in the states is made clear by the President's Committee on Administrative Management, which concluded its report with the following words:

"'The forward march of American democracy at this point of our history depends more upon effective management than upon any other single factor. The times demand better governmental organization, staffed with more competent public servants, more free to do their best and co-ordinated by an Executive accountable to Congress and fully equipped with modern tools of management.'"

Mr. Paige noted that, in general, the state reorganization plans concentrate administrative authority in a single officer, the Governor, and that most of them would create the agencies of supervision which a Governor must have, if he is to discharge his administrative duties properly.

LOOSE PLATES

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Babson Institute 'Ad' Winners Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

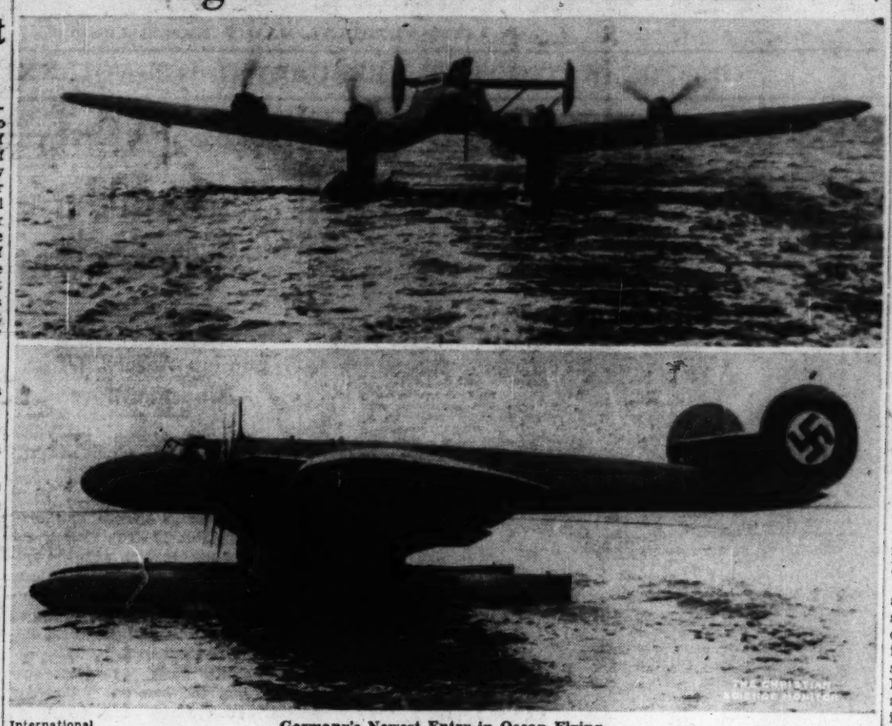
WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Feb. 16—A moving counter display showing a dog scratching his ear, and a window display of a woman lifting her baby in the air, advertising flea powder and baby powder respectively, won the annual awards for advertising of this type, given by the Babson Institute for Business Education, it was announced yesterday.

The winners were selected from 75 displays collected from all parts of the country. The judges were Robert H. Brinkerhoff, account executive with the New England office of N. W. Ayer & Con, Inc., Philadelphia advertising agency; Samuel Golden, New England representative of Advertising Age, and George Kennison, sales promotion manager in charge of window displays for the United Drug Company.

Students in the sales and advertising course conferred with the judges and then made independent selections, which turned out to be the same, although they also gave honorable mention to a "Saves Gas" exhibit of the Dodge Automobile Company.

In charge of the exhibit, which remains until tomorrow, is Bertrand R. Canfield, instructor in sales and advertising at Babson Institute in Wellesley Hills.

Designed for North Atlantic Route



International

Germany's Newest Entry in Ocean Flying
Progress—If Kept in Service of Peaceful Transport

Test flights have already been made at Hamburg of this 16-ton German airplane, the postal authorities in Berlin announced recently. The ship will make its first flight over the Atlantic at the end of the present winter. Although it has two pontoons, the plane is not a flying boat. It is of special wing design and can reach a top speed of 186 miles an hour when fully loaded.

New French Envoy Seeks No Loan Or War Debt Pact

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Georges Bonnet, new French Ambassador to the United States, said on his arrival here today that he was "not coming to seek a loan," and had no specific instructions for negotiating a settlement of the French war debt to the United States.

In formal statement touching on French distress over the recent Ohio River flood, the new envoy told diplomats and interviewers who met him aboard the French liner Ile de France:

"I did not come to secure a loan for the French Government. I have come to carry on the work of establishing good relations between the two sister republics, France and the United States, and to seek a further improvement in economic conditions which started when I signed the recent trade agreement with this country."

The Ambassador spoke through an interpreter, although in recent months he has studied English "several hours a day" preparing for his new post and proudly displayed his newly-acquired proficiency by reading several paragraphs of a printed statement, in English.

Ambassador Bonnet hesitated a moment when asked about a reported plan for the United States to join France and England in making a loan to Germany in an effort to ease the European tension.

"That is a very complex question," he replied thoughtfully. "I cannot discuss it at this time."

Ambassador Bonnet succeeds André de Laboulaye.

Calendar of 12 Equal Months Backed by Chile at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A draft convention which if adopted would mean the disappearance of the so-called Gregorian calendar and the division of the year into 12 months of exactly equal length and four equal quarters has been circulated to members of the League of Nations at the request of the Chilean Government.

In presenting the draft to the Council at its meeting in January, Mr. Agustin Edwards, Chilean delegate, asked that governments should treat the matter as extremely urgent since the proposed convention envisages the adoption of the new calendar on Jan. 1, 1939.

The reason for this haste is that under the Chilean proposal, the year would always begin on a Sunday, so that if the new calendar is not adopted now it would be necessary to wait until 1950 before the proposed change could be brought into effect.

Further Study Ordered

It cannot be said that the Chilean proposal was received at the Council table with enthusiasm. Maxim Litvinoff, rapporteur, referred in his report to the strong opposition of a number of Christian churches to the projected reform and in particular to the stabilization of the date for Easter and other movable feast days which acceptance of the new calendar would entail.

Ultimately, in spite of an extended and eloquent plea by Mr. Edwards, the Council adopted Mr. Litvinoff's proposal to invite the League's Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit to study the question—an expedient which in effect means the postponement of the change of the calendar to the Greek Kalends.

"Perpetual Calendars"

The Chilean draft convention is based on the so-called "perpetual calendar" approved by the Labor Conference of American States, which are members of the International Labor Organization which was held at Santiago in January, 1936. The perpetual calendar divides the year into four equal quarters, each containing 13 weeks or 91 days. Each quarter thus begins on a Sunday and ends on a Saturday. The first month in each quarter has 31 days and the other two 30 each, making 364 days in all. Every month has 26 working days.

In order to make the calendar perpetual, there is a "zero day" between Dec. 30 and Jan. 1. In leap years there is another zero day, called "leap day," between June 30 and July 1.

Among the advantages claimed for this calendar is that it eliminates advance figuring. For example, every year and quarter begins on a Sunday and ends on a Saturday. Similarly, May 16, will always be a Thursday, Christmas Eve always a Sunday and Midsummer's Day always a Saturday.

Billion to Go for Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Fifty-six countries will spend almost one billion dollars for airplanes and airplane equipment this year, four fifths of it going for military craft, according to an announcement by Bendix Aviation Corporation, headed by Vincent Bendix.

"The specific estimate for world expenditure for airplanes, navigation equipment, spare and replacement parts is $911,000,000, and with the added cost of maintenance of air corps personnel and expenses for such non-recurring capital items as airports and airways, the total world investment this year for all new heavier-than-air expansion will amount to approximately $1,750,000,000," Mr. Bendix said.

The estimates, which were reported as "constituting one of the most comprehensive and authoritative aeronautical surveys ever announced," were made by Howard S. Welch, vice-president and general manager of the Bendix Aviation Export Corporation and long identified with foreign trade in the automotive and aeronautic industry. The report of the survey said that of the 62,349 flying machines already in use, two thirds were military craft.

The report estimated the total number of airplanes that would be built at 28,500, of which 21,150 would be built for the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Japan.

"More than two thirds of the new American craft, however, will be civil or commercial airplanes," it adds, "while almost the entire procurement of the other powers will be for military purposes. . . . The ratio between civil and military crafts in the United States is substantially far more in favor of civil airplanes than anywhere else in the world. The United States is also well in the lead in transport facilities, having 60,500 miles of airways and 500 airplanes in scheduled service, the same number as are being operated in Russia, if all types and seasonal schedules are considered.

New York Adopts 8-Point Program Of Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—Full social security provision today is written into the New York State statute book as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed the bill making it law a year to the day since the federal public assistance act was put into operation.

Two sessions of the legislature were necessary to win enactment of the entire eight-point program here because of Republican opposition which permitted only the old age pension section to emerge from the first skirmish. The other seven points now are in effect by heavy majorities in both houses, and include welfare services in the counties, child welfare and the aid for crippled children.

"The improved services are due to the financial participation of the federal government and to the assumption by the state of certain financial obligations previously met by local governments," Governor Lehman said. "We will receive from the federal government, when the provisions of the bill are in full operation, upward of $20,000,000 At that time the aggregate increased cost to the state will be about $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

"In spite of the greatly increased benefits gained by our under-privileged and handicapped, the enactment of the program will impose no additional cost on the people of the state, since the increased cost to the state will be balanced by the corresponding direct and indirect savings to its localities.

"It marks a truly humane and progressive step forward by the state and its municipalities in the care of our handicapped and under-privileged citizens."

With 43 states co-operating today in the social security program, it is estimated that 23,000,000 workers in major industries are beginning to build up a retirement income and 1,500,000 needy persons—aged, blind and dependent—are receiving regular cash allowances.

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World Problems Are Linked To Philippine Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

dependency, Indo-China, and to the Dutch, whose vast, rich East Indian possessions lie directly south and southwest of the Philippines.

Cultural Influences

Apart from these big international issues, there is the fascinating question of seeing what pattern of self-government will work out in a land that has been subjected to three distinct cultural influences. The modern Filipino has his original background of Malay tribal lore and customs. His religion, in the great majority of cases, much of the older architecture of his towns, many of his living habits and customs come from Spain. And last, but not necessarily least, among these influences is the American, which brought him free public schools, Hollywood movies, ice cream parlors, the English language, and a host of other elements, good and bad, which affect his daily life.

Before discussing the Philippine attitude toward independence one should perhaps give a brief introduction of the Filipinos themselves, in the shape of a few of the outstanding salient facts about the Islands and their inhabitants. The archipelago includes more than 7000 islands, of which, however, only 466 are more than one square mile in area. The two largest are Luzon, in the north, where Manila is located, which is fairly thickly populated, and the largely undeveloped island of Mindinao, where Mohammedan Moros and pagans constitute a fairly large element in the population, in the south.

It is not without significance that there is more arable land in the Philippines than in Japan, although the total area of the Islands (114,400 square miles) is less than that of Japan (148,756 square miles). Despite this fact, Japan is obliged to support five times as large a population.

Industrial Development

Industrial development in the Philippines has been negligible. There are only about 120,000 laborers in manufacturing establishments. The great majority of the population is employed on the land. The main products of the islands are sugar, rice, coconut products, hemp and tobacco. Apart from the rice, which is practically all consumed at home, the other products are mainly for export markets, of which the United States is vastly the most important.

There are a number of native dialects in the Philippines, the most important being Tagalog (the language spoken around Manila), Ilicano and Viscayan. The Igorots and other mountain tribes of Luzon, some of whom have the picturesque habit of building their houses in trees, and the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu, along with other less important minority races, also have their own languages or dialects.

The racial and social set-up in the Philippines is very similar to that of many Central and South American countries. At the top is a Spanish and mestizo (mixed blood) wealthy and middle class. At the bottom is the tao, or peasant, who tills the soil, often under oppressive conditions of landlordism and usury. While the relative abundance of land does not make abject poverty as inevitable as it seems to be in China, the improvidence of the Filipino peasant, his unwillingness to leave his native village and the failure of the Government, as yet, to sponsor a large-scale, state-aided emigration movement into Mindanao, together with the hard, grasping manner in which not a few of the large church and other private estates are administered seem to be the main causes of a good deal of rural hardship and unrest.

The Filipino is an excellent natural lawyer and politician; he is less successful, as a rule, as an engineer or a business man. The cultural level of the small Filipino educated class is high. In knowledge of contemporary events, world social and economic trends, in appreciation of literature, philosophy and the arts, the representative group of political leaders, business men, professors, journalists and writers whom I met in Manila would compare quite favorably with a corresponding group in the United States. On the other hand, one can find a reflection both of the Malay carefree attitude toward life and of the Spanish aristocratic contempt for trade and industry in the fact that most of the retail trade of the country is in the hands of the indefatigably industrious Chinese, while almost all the engineers who are active in the present mining boom are foreigners, mostly Americans.

Air Liners Transport Shoes and Gold Fish On Australian Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The air liners engaged in the service between Melbourne, Tasmania and the islands of Bass Strait are intended primarily for the conveyance of passengers, but in normal times they carry more than a ton of freight regularly each week and this side of the service is developing so much that it is not unlikely that special freight-carrying machines will be placed on these routes.

The variety of the freight carried indicates what the service means to the residents of the islands who have therto been solely dependent on the rather infrequent visits of small trading steamers. Desert lizards, beetles, leeches, radium, live crayfish and goldfish are among the cargoes thus transported, not to mention footwear, bicycles, typewriters, musical instruments, gramophone records, glassware, furniture, photographic supplies, literature and sporting materials. The residents of the islands willingly pay the higher freight rates rather than wait for the arrival of a steamer.

The lizards were obtained in Central Australia for exhibition at agricultural shows and the beetles were required on Flinders Island to combat a noxious weed. When a breakdown occurs in farm implements or electric or motor engines, the airways quickly bring the necessary spare parts which are not readily obtainable locally.

Even such delicate goods as hens' eggs for hatching and goldfish in glass bowls have been successfully transported. Cage birds and pigeons have also been carried by plane instead of traveling under their own power. Day-old chicks also figure in the list. Recently a Launceston woman rose at 4 a. m., picked and packed a box of flowers and handed them in to the airways office before 8 a. m. About 4 p. m. she received a telegram from the friend in Melbourne to whom they had been sent saying that the flowers were all arranged in vases and had not suffered at all from their 300-mile air journey from Tasmania.

10 Fall at Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ten men were believed to have been killed when steel and wooden construction forms crashed from the vast Golden Gate Bridge today, ripped through the safety nets, and plunged the workers 200 feet into the water. The accident was the first serious one since construction began. Joseph B. Strauss, engineer, had ordered that all precautions be taken in efforts to establish a safety record. Safety nets had proved successful in catching workers who lost their footing and fell. The bridge is to be opened in May.

Wyoming Senate Loyal

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Wyoming Senate killed a proposed memorial to Congress urging defeat of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan. The vote in the democratic-controlled Senate was 13 to 12.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Jobs Declared Awaiting All Under Modernized Guidance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17—There is a job for everyone in the United States, in the opinion of 1000 members of 12 national organizations meeting here at the annual convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. Adequate public financing and proper occupational planning would make it possible for every job-seeker to gain his objective, the discussions show; and in the main meeting and separate sessions of the 12 organizations, the guidance people are making significant developments to bring this about.

Occupational information is a community responsibility, not a function limited to the schools, they reason; and guidance must develop individual initiative and resource, teaching the individual to make his own adjustments to the changing and industrial order, instead of being dependent upon counselors.

"External paternalism, as exemplified by aid to youth in the last six years," said Fred C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, "has a tendency to spoil initiative and industry. We are interested in helping youth past the places where he cannot help himself, but we are not at all interested in rendering an over-amount of assistance and sympathy in places where youth can and should help themselves.

"We are also urging this same approach to the adult. Vocational guidance is not something which happens just once to an individual, but something which should permeate his entire living, so that he may make adjustments and choices at anytime. The human being does not want to be told always just what to do; and if we can teach him how to do it for himself, much of occupational and social maladjustment and confusion will be overcome."

Personnel Officers Needed

The fact that this convention has even more than formerly enlisted the assistance and active co-operation of personnel men from industry and business, shop foremen, ministers and leaders of social agencies, together with directors of departments of correction, indicates a definite swing away from educational control and academic dominance.

In a way, this marks a return to guidance as it was conceived of by Frank Parsons of Boston when he established it in 1908 as a social service project. The schools then took it up; and during the depression educators have been leaders in the work. Now the movement is broadening out to take its place in the community, and this convention will seek to strengthen ties between the United States Employment Service and the co-operating services now existing in more than 30 states. The delegates will encourage more guidance centers, like those which have been established in more than 100 cities, and they are showing interest in methods for making occupational information public, such as the Columbia School of the Air, which has weekly programs aimed to show that achievement is gained by adopting a definite life work plan instead of aimlessly drifting.

The awakening of social interest in communities is the strength at present of the United States movement, while its weakness is that there is no national government supervision, as in European countries, the problem, therefore, is left to local initiative, which is limited in resources, in information, and in contacts outside its own sphere.

In the light of this, as Dr. Harry D. Kitson of Teachers' College, Columbia University, pointed out, there is serious need for properly trained and qualified guidance workers, with certificates to prove their suitability for their work.

Needs Formulated

Ten issues facing the delegates were presented by Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupational Conference, New York city, as follows:

Need for a clear statement of objectives and policies, more research, professionalization of guidance and personnel workers, integration and co-ordination, contact of guidance directors with actual problems of occupational adjustment, improvement of technique, a clearer philosophy of guidance, a curriculum meeting the specific educational needs of all pupils, substitution of a clear vocabulary for the present "Tower of Babel" utterances of workers in the field, and proper administration.

On the whole, it is an optimistic picture that the delegates are viewing, because while certain occupations seem definitely to be drawing to a close, such as home dressmaking, coopering, harness-making, and the care and driving of horses, other work is rapidly opening up, such as pollen-gathering, chemistry research, aviation, oil heating, electric refrigeration, the construction of glass houses, bakelite, and quick-drying lacquer.

The number of occupations open to young people is so large, it was pointed out by Dr. Kitson, that the first task for the vocational guidance person is to gain a broad survey, supplemented by intensive study of particular occupations.

Dr. Kitson emphasized the need for the employment interviewer to become a specialist in occupational information, and to subordinate testing individuals to giving out facts regarding the types of occupations followed in the community, job subdivisions, description of the work done in each job, qualifications demanded, lines of promotion, seasonal fluctuations, rates of pay, conditions surrounding the job, facilities for training, and the length and cost of such training.

Professional ways of working were outlined at the meetings of the National Vocational Guidance Association, with a keynote speech by the president, Miss Leona C. Buchwald, Department of Education, Baltimore. The American College Personnel Association devoted its sessions to records and research; and nine co-operating organizations held conferences, in addition to the sessions of the deans of women.

The meetings of the deans of women constitute the twenty-first annual convention of this group, which comes into particularly close touch with young people, counselling not only on adjustment to studies and to school programs, but also on personal problems and life work.

To them, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, is issuing a warning, to the effect that adults many times take vacillation and transition for granted in the modern world and often show these same characteristics in dealing with youth. Dr. Comstock said.

Disclosing the Gleam

"It is possible that in our effort to take the exceptional into account, we have to some extent lost sight of the unchanging elements in the life of society and of individuals. There are still a quickness and a retentiveness of memory to be utilized. There is still enough plasticity so that good habits in working and playing and in social relations can be acquired with comparative ease. To make the most of these assets is our task. In attempting it, we should avoid heaviness of touch and over-seriousness; and on the other hand, we should bring into play our delicate perceptions and our deeply-rooted convictions."

"What to notice and what to ignore in young people is always one of our problems; but in dealing with youth, something approaching the old-fashioned scolding is not to be scorned. If it expresses sincere conviction, it sometimes accomplishes more than beating about the bush. Greater still is the obligation to open, when the right moment comes, and as generously as possible, the treasure house of the spirit. In the bewildering years under 20, the gleam of something high, serene and eternal is the supreme need, and no one of us should, through reticence or shyness, decline to reveal whatever glimpses we ourselves have had of that illumination."

For Intellectual Pursuits

A survey of co-operative housing in 71 Midwest colleges is being submitted to the deans by Mrs. Madge I. McGlade of Iowa State College, who has found that 45 per cent of the state-supported institutions have active student co-operatives, saving to the women participants from $1 to $5.10 a week, or an average of $3.45; and to the men, from 89 cents to $3.50 a week, an average of $2.08, which is a feather in the cap for the women.

The deans will also hear a report from 33 chapters of Alpha Lambda Delta, the freshman scholarship fraternity founded in 1926 by Dean Maria Leonard of the University of Illinois, to help freshmen to orientate themselves in college early in their first year, to interest them in intellectual pursuits, and to inspire in them a love of study. The report shows that in the 33 universities in 22 states now having chapters, the scholarship of freshmen has greatly improved; and that in some cases the membership, which is based entirely upon scholastic standing, has increased from 4 per cent to 11 per cent of the classes.

MARJORIE SHULER

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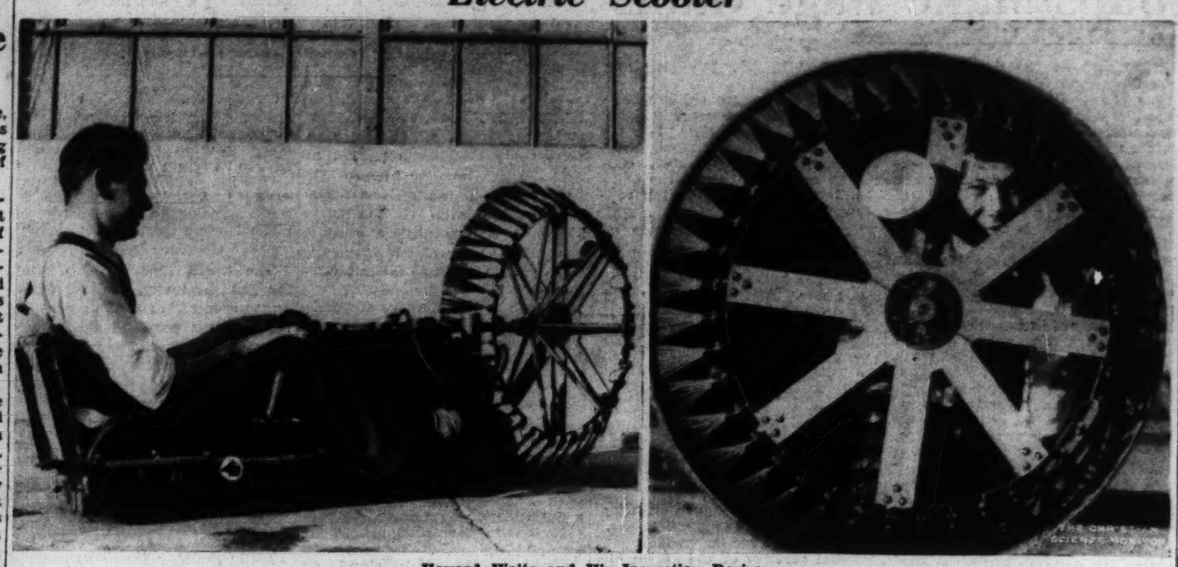

Howard Waite and His Inspection Device

Left—Mr. Waite Shows How Carriage Is Operated in 15-Mile Tube Under Los Angeles
Right—Head-On View of Mechanism Which Detects Flaws in Enamel of 36-Inch Iron Pipe

Foreign Envoys' Action Draws Roumanian Premier's Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Determination to prevent Roumania from becoming another Spain caused Prime Minister George Tatarescu to make a dramatic declaration in Parliament, protesting against "foreign interference" in the internal affairs of Roumania.

The Premier was replying to a question addressed to him by the Opposition yesterday about the presence of diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy, Portugal, Poland and Japan at the funeral of two members of the Roumanian anti-Semitic fascist organization, the Iron Guard, who were slain in the Spanish conflict.

"For three quarters of a century," Mr. Tatarescu exclaimed, amid cheers, "Roumania has not allowed foreign intervention and she will not allow it now. The Government intends to examine the situation with all the seriousness it deserves."

Growth of Iron Guard

The incident follows a steady growth in the influence of the extreme nationalistic elements here, particularly the Iron Guard led by Zelea Codreanu. It is charged that the Iron Guardists have raised themselves above ordinary law and that they are aided and abetted by certain foreign countries.

Hitherto the Government has refrained from imposing its authority on the Iron Guard, and opponents declare that the Government's laxity has encouraged near-by countries to think that they can interfere in Roumanian politics with impunity.

The country is divided into two hostile groups, and foreign states are taking sides. The world forces of authoritarian government and self-government are thus meeting in Roumania as in Spain.

In Defiance of Law

The demonstration at the funeral of the two Roumanian volunteers was a protest against democracy as well as against the present Government, and many features of it were in open defiance of existing laws. The participation of foreign representatives was protested by the opposition in both House and Senate.

Similarly before the present incident the Czech Minister, Jan Seba, had been the object of a long and bitter parliamentary attack on the part of fascists, because of certain things he had written in a book which were alleged to be unfavorable to Roumanians.

It is generally held that the fascists here, led by the Iron Guard, are gaining ground and their success has caused a highly uncertain political situation here.

Mechanical Ant Digs Round Hole Deep Into Earth

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—A mechanical "ant," a round-bodied machine about 30 feet long and five in diameter, was described today as typifying a new technique in mining.

It enables miners for the first time to drill deep into the earth on the insect principle. The "ant" was described to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by J. B. Newsom of the Idaho Maryland Mines Corporation, San Francisco.

The mechanical insect has a body and jaws. The body is a steel barrel about 15 feet long, housing a powerful electric motor. The jaws are another 15-foot barrel, hollow, revolving under drive of the motor, fitted with teeth on the lower rim of the barrel.

The teeth drill both earth and rock. As they bore downward, the empty barrel fills with the "core" they have cut out. When the barrel is full, cables hoist the "core" to the top of the shaft. One lone man rides the "ant" as it digs. He sits at the motor controls, with a steel "umbrella," half an inch thick, above his head. This queer, new machine, Mr. Newsom said, has drilled a five-foot round hole 1125 feet deep at Grass Valley, California.

More Action Urged In Slum Clearance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Stimulation of the slum clearance program in New York to protect 400,000 families from bad housing was urged by Stanley P. Davies, general director of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday.

"It is becoming widely recognized that combined government and private plans for slum clearance and rehousing, important as these plans are, will not conceivably within this generation reach more than 50,000 to 100,000 of the half million families now living in 66,000 old law tenements," Mr. Davies said.

He recommended that steps be taken to introduce the merit system in providing properly qualified housing inspectors for New York City and that efforts be made to improve the quality of low-rental housing here.

"An acute shortage of low-cost housing threatens a large part of the city's population," Mr. Davies added. "In some sections vacancies are practically non-existent."

Ships Collide in Storm

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17 (AP)—The Italian motorship Feltre and the American freighter Edward Luckenbach collided in a gale on the Columbia river early today, the Feltre sinking up to her promenade deck and the Luckenbach grounding on lonely Cottonwood Island.

Four hours after the crash the fate of the crews, numbering 38 on the Luckenbach and about 26 on the Feltre, had not been learned definitely here, but the Radiomarine Corporation of America said it was thought "both crews are safe." Reports trickling from the scene said at least half the crew of the Feltre was taken off by the tug Warrior.

Kidnap Publicity Forbidden in Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 17—Declaring that publicity given kidnaping cases by newspapers and radio stations endangers the kidnaped person, a bill has been introduced in the state Legislature by Senator Charles Todd (King county) forbidding any detailed stories of such crimes.

The measure also forbids publication of radiocasting of details concerning murders.

It also forbids publication of details concerning the court trials of kidnaping and murder cases.

Other bills introduced in the Legislature would make it a felony to pay a ransom for a kidnaped person, requiring the appointment of a special administrator by a superior court to take over properties of a kidnaped person so that funds for ransom could not be raised.

Liquor Smuggling Drops, U. S. Officials Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Customs officials said today they have plugged nearly all the "holes" through which liquor has been smuggled into the United States. Frank Dow, assistant commissioner of the customs bureau, reported to Congress that very little liquor is being smuggled from Canada, but some still is coming across the Rio Grande from Mexico.

Customs officials seized 101,604 gallons of alcohol valued at $423,326 in 1936, against 138,040 gallons valued at $1,417,973 the previous year. Poor quality accounted for part of the drop in value.

Southern Governor Urges 40-Hour Week

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—Gov. Olin Johnston said yesterday he planned to ask the Governors of North Carolina and Georgia to co-operate in an effort to establish a 40-hour week in textile mills of the southeast.

Governor Johnston said he would continue his support of the plan in South Carolina, whether the other states acted or not, but declared, "it would be much better for all concerned if Georgia and North Carolina came along with us."

"I am going to write to Governor Clyde Hoey of North Carolina and Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia to sound out their sentiment," Governor Johnston said. "Both the Georgia and North Carolina Legislatures are in session now and it would be a good time for all of us to get together on the 40-hour week."

Water-Main Test Made by Electric Scooter-Brush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—At last this city has a vehicular subway, but only the municipal water bureau has access to it.

A specially-built pipe scooter is the vehicle that converts the 36-inch Stone Canyon trunk-line now under construction into a miniature subway 15.5 miles long. Daily trips being made by the three-wheeled car are strictly water-bureau business, so use is limited to workers—and venturesome friends of the bureau management.

Sparks

The device is used to detect any spots inside the pipe which might not have received an adequate covering of the protective enamel that assures long life for steel water mains. A circular steel brush, electrically wired, establishes contact against the pipe interior surface and throws off sparks when a bare or thinly coated spot is encountered.

This testing used to be one by hand, and it was a laborious job, requiring much time. Done now with help of the machine, it takes but a fraction of the former time, according to L. E. Goit, chief draftsman of the street mains construction division.

The scooter, officially called inspector's carriage, was designed by Howard Waite, mechanical draftsman on Mr. Goit's staff, and was built in water bureau shops. Two 140-ampere-hour storage batteries operate an electrical motor, transmitting power to the pair of 10-inch rear wheels, through a chain drive. Ten hours of operating use are possible before recharge of the batteries becomes necessary.

A single wheel in front, also 10-inch, is used for guiding the vehicle. The steering wheel can be used interchangeably with one of the three running wheels, in case a tire is punctured.

Riding Through

Although it was designed and built for normal use in pipelines of 36-inch diameter, the perambulator can be partially collapsed so that it can pass through valve openings as small as 20 inches in diameter.

When these smaller passages are encountered, the operator pushes his transportation through the opening, crawls through afterward, and resumes his subterranean ride.

Under the direction of E. W. Breitkreutz, chief inspector for the water bureau on the Stone Canyon installation, and asistant to Thomas Brooks, superintendent of street mains, the detecting device is being operated by C. S. Lawhorn.

Southern Textile Workers Organize Their Own Union

GAFFNEY, S. C., Feb. 17 (AP)—Organization of the Southern Federation of Textile Workers was announced here yesterday.

T. E. Best, former vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, said the first local had been installed at the Gaffney Manufacturing Company plant, replacing Local No. 1804 of the United Textile Workers of America, whose charter, he said, was surrendered recently. The new organization, Mr. Best said, will seek members throughout the southern states.

25,000,000 Protestants Join To Achieve Common Purposes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 — Uniting Protestant forces, seven leading interdenominational bodies representing 25,000,000 members of 40 denominations have ratified an agreement which binds them in an organization to be known as the United Christian Advance.

With a decision Feb. 13 on the part of the International Council of Religious Education to take part in this movement for integration, the last necessary signature was obtained to put the plan in operation. The Federal Council of Churches and five national missionary federations had previously given approval.

Under the agreement, each participating denomination is to maintain its identity, but all are to unite in planning their major activities in teaching, missions, social action, and evangelism.

The next step is to develop a program of work. Harry C. Munro of Chicago, director of field administration and adult work for the international council, is chairman of a committee undertaking this task. The committee is calling denominational leaders into a conference at Columbus, Ohio, April 9 and 10. Other meetings are proposed. By autumn, it is expected that the group will have completed a program which the different denominations can use as a guide for their own field work.

Present plans propose emphasis on three activities. "Schools in Christian Living." "Projects in Building the Christian Community. Local and World-Wide," and a preaching mission, similar to that carried on by these organizations co-operatively last year.

The Preaching Mission brings noted religious leaders into many cities to present the need of Christian action in the social and economic life of today, stressing individual participation.

After the preaching come schools in Christian living. These schools are to be organized under local leaders, with the assistance of specialists, to study the particular problems of the people in the locality. Groups are to be directed to investigate, discuss and work out their own conclusions about such subjects as "Christian Family Life," "Community Issues Calling for Christian Action," and "The Mission of Christianity at Home and Abroad."

After study comes action, say the leaders in the United Christian Advance. Their third proposed project, therefore, calls for what they describe as "Projects for Building the Christian Community," and these are intended to be of practical civic value. Such tasks as drives for honest elections or efforts to end child labor are suggested.

Still 'Lot of Life' in GOP, Landon Says on Way Home

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas said yesterday there is still "a lot of life" in the Republican party. "It (the party) is proud of the fight it made in the last campaign and will keep on fighting," said the former presidential nominee as he changed trains en route from New York to his home at Independence, Kansas.

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Low Pay Groups Make Wage Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 17—A rise in the standard of living of the mass of automobile workers at the bottom of the wage scale is promised by way of major wage increases now being announced. It is not simply that the lowest paid employees are getting more, but that in the wage distribution, they are receiving a larger proportion.

The unskilled are being boosted a little faster than the skilled.

Standing at the foot of the pay schedule, the unskilled and semi-skilled need a larger percentage, it is felt by various companies. Others are shifting to a new basis of pay without any social motive.

Companies here and there in other industries are also giving a greater recognition of the masses in their pay advances.

If this trend is prolonged, it will bring better living conditions to hundreds of thousands of homes.

The reason for this trend is traceable in part to the general forward push of the masses, world wide in its scope and aided here by the New Deal. Part is the direct pressure of the Committee for Industrial Organization for minimum wages, designed to bring up those on the lowest rung.

Henry Ford has always favored a minimum wage. His $5 a day of some years ago is still famous. Now he has a $6 minimum. This is his prevailing wage, it is said in the industry, and 70 to 80 per cent of his men are reputed to get it.

The demand of the Automobile Workers of America for a minimum wage in General Motors Corporation, a major point in the negotiations now in progress, is typical of the program of the C. I. O. and its motor unit.

The union is asking a minimum wage in body and parts plants in the automobile industry and in other mass production companies where the union is active.

In the minimum wage movement, the left wing of organized labor is concenerating on improving the wage position of the least paid. That is the first concern of the new industrial union, which is primarily a union of the mass, since it enlists workers of all skills, and, of coupse, those of lesser skill are most numerous.

Manufacturers are divided on the policy of favoring the unskilled. Skeptics question it, holding that wages are fixed by supply and demand and that while raising of the pay of the unskilled may be a surface tendency of today, it will be self-defeating if it goes too far.

Emphasis put on the mass is viewed both by the C. I. O. and by industrialists as contrary to the standard tactics of the American Federation of Labor with its usual specialization on the skilled.

Seek to Broaden Pay Base

Inquiry at Chrysler Corporation brings information that when the company makes a general wage increase, such as its $13,000,000 raise of last week, it endeavors to broaden the base of the increase, and to make it apply in its most beneficial way to those in the lowest pay brackets.

Hourly production workers, such as the men on the assembly line, get the benefit of the broadening. They form the biggest bracket. Chrysler has 50,000 hourly production workers out of 73,000 employees.

The change in the making of advances adopted by a number of corporations is illustrated in last week's raise of General Motors.

The company gave a straight increase of five cents an hour to all its factory employees. For the worker getting 70 to 75 cents an hour, five cents is a bigger raise than to the man drawing $1.25 an hour.

In the case of the wage of 70 cents an hour, five cents makes a 7 per cent advance; for the 75 cent wage, a 3 per cent boost, and for the $1.25 man, a 4 per cent. The last prior wage increase of General Motors was also one of five cents an hour, likewise applicable to all operations in the country. This rise can last to November.

Old Methods Cited

Before that date General Motors made its increases on a percentage basis. If it ordered a 5 per cent increase every worker profited according to the size of his pay.

The man already earning $1.25, in getting a 5 per cent raise, received an extra 6¼ cents an hour; the 75 cent employee, 3.75 cents, and the 70 cent worker, 3.50 cents.

Straight percentage advances have been negotiated by many labor unions of the A. F. of L. This type of increase favors the skilled. The man at the top receives most. Thus on the railroads, when a general boost of five or ten per cent is won, the engineers are among the chief of benefit, while the maintenance of way men, at the bottom, get comparatively the smallest benefit.

The policy of giving an extra lift to the bottom employee is not new, but labor's push to effectuate it is, together with the minimum wage response of employees.

Favoring the idea, an automobile executive here comments:

"Since 1934 in particular, greater attention has been paid to effort to make the lowest wages better, and to make more people share in the improvement.

"The result is to give minimum wage workers the greatest benefit.

Burdens on Workers

"The man at the bottom of the wage scale has a rough time trying to meet the needs of his standard of living. It is hard for him to keep up expenses. In Detroit, a very bad condition has developed in housing. During the depression real estate was sharply deflated, more than it deserved, and now the trend of rents is rising faster than is called for.

"Every time a wage increase or bonus is announced, the rents go up, according to the complaints we hear. Owners seem trying to make up their losses.

"No wage increase is enough to enable an automobile worker to look forward to a different plane of living. He may move into a little better place, but can't see himself on a new standard."

In doubt of the trend, another motor executive asks, "Why should the automobile worker get 75 cents an hour when the cotton goods worker gets 20 cents? Each is the same type of worker.

"All the business man can do is to adjust his own wage scale, according to his own circumstances. Beyond that, advances for the unskilled out of proportion with the rest of labor become a social problem, for society to determine.

"No general rule can be laid down. Examine your own position and see what is best.

"What is a man worth as a worker? What is the standard? There is none.

"Wages are determined by price—by what a man's labor will bring.

"You can't raise the price too far. There is a limit beyond which the earnings of the unskilled cannot be advanced without the extra cost being transferred to the consumer in higher prices.

"The impulsion for pushing up the pay of the unskilled at a faster rate comes from trade unions where the bulk of the labor is of one grade. This is especially true of the coal miners, whose president, John L. Lewis, is leading the industrial union campaign addressed to the unskilled.

"In the long run every skill should be recognized for what it is, and not pulled down.

"Being leveled off hurts the skilled man and damages his morale. He takes pride in his special craft and in winning a place above the average.

"You have to preserve your differentials between the different classes of labor. There are many. The occupational glossary of the automobile industry published by the U. S. Department of Labor lists 500 job classifications."

Union States Sase

Why minimum wages are sought by the United Automobile Workers' Union is thus described by Wyndham Mortimer, its first vice-president:

"In our minimum wage demands we are trying to raise the wages of the great mass of the workers rather than of the selected few.

"We are endeavoring to make the minimum higher so as to close part of the gap between the low-paid man and higher paid—not at the expense of the higher paid, however, but rather to lift the low-paid fellow up.

"Unquestionably there has been too big a differential between the wages of the skilled and the unskilled.

"The employer has always regarded labor as a commodity, and the unskilled, always being more numerous than the jobs available, have been forced to accept work at less than a decent standard of living.

"Meantime the highly skilled man has had more or less of a monopoly on his particular kind of knowledge. Thanks to this monopoly in conjunction with organization, the skilled man has been able to force his wages up to where he can maintain a fairly decent standard of living.

"The highly skilled building trades mechanic, for instance, getting $1.35 an hour is able to buy an automobile produced by an automobile worker receiving 60 cents an hour. The semi-skilled or unskilled worker had to put in twice as many hours as the highly skilled man did to get the same thing.

"We feel the low-pay man should be brought up to somewhere within speaking distance of the other.

"Heretofore the unskilled worker has been inarticulate because of lack of organization. Now, through organization, he is making himself heard, and the employer has got to adopt an entirely different attitude.

"In our opinion labor is not a commodity like iron and coal. In dealing with labor you are dealing in human values.

"We are going to insist on a minimum standard of wages sufficient to enable all people who are capable and willing to work to maintain the so-called American standard of living, which we interpret to mean that a man some day may look ahead to owning his own home, to have a property right in his job, to raise and educate his family properly, and to feel secure in his old age.

"We think the present productive capacity of the country is quite able to provide these things without placing any hardship on anybody.

"The tendency in recent wage increases in the automobile industry is to make the large increases in the lower brackets.

"No doubt the industrial union movement has had something to do with that.

"In the White Motor Company I had, myself, a hand in the process of lifting the pay of the men at the bottom. Common labor there was receiving 43 cents an hour, while the toolmakers, skilled men, were getting 90 cents.

"We put a raise into effect by which the 43-cent man was advanced to 60 cents. He got a 17-cents-an-hour increase. The toolmaker received only a 5-cent advance.

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New Jersey Unions United In Opposition to Hoffman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, storm center of present-day Republican politics in New Jersey, yesterday appeared to have run into more trouble as organized labor in the Garden State formed a critical phalanx against his threat to use armed forces of the State to stop any such union tactics as the sit-down strike.

Protests and intimations of political reprisals were heard in high labor quarters both here and in New Jersey today, and John L. Lewis, directing head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which is driving to unionize the mass-production plants of the country, is in New York for conferences with organizers he has delegated to the New Jersey sector. It is this activity which provoked the Governor's declaration of war against "lawless methods and practices" with which he charged the committee in its campaigns in Michigan and Indiana.

Governor Hoffman's stand on labor, it was declared, coupled with the opposition which has developed against him within his own party ever since he intervened in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann constitute a handicap which no public officeholder could overcome should he seek re-election. His term in the governorship ends this year.

Labor Conditions Assailed

Describing New Jersey as "the most backward industrial state in the country from the standpoint of labor's right," Julius Emspak, organizer assigned by the Committee on Industrial Organization to direct the union drive in the State's mass production industries, chided the Governor for his warning. There were few strong unions in New Jersey today, he said, and many of the districts where the committee hopes to consolidate its power in the fields of steel, shipbuilding, oil, electric, radio, rubber, automobile, leather, textile, coke and coal have been the scenes of violent industrial warfare when unionization was attempted.

Vincent J. Murphy, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, called the Governor's pronouncement "deplorable," as being made "without taking the trouble first to ascertain the facts."

"We have always struggled to organize workers," he said, "and we are not going to let ourselves be divided by an issue of this kind."

Governor Assailed

The North New Jersey Council for Industrial Organization, whose announcement of its purpose to build unions provoked the Governor's statement, charged Mr. Hoffman with an "intemperate attack on a legitimate organization drive."

"Governor Hoffman, standing guard over New Jersey's reputation as a haven for runaway sweatshops from New York and Pennsylvania, has not merely challenged our organization," it declared. "He has sought to threaten us and all labor."

A survey of labor conditions in Jersey City which appeared this week in the New York Post charged that this center had become "a haven for open shop manufacturers." Specially cited was the huge Harborside Warehouse Terminal buildings at 26 Exchange place, which has "more floor space than the Empire State building" and "more open shop manufacturers who have run away from the New York City trade unions than any building in the world."

A partial check-up, the report continues, showed that 14 concerns had "run away" during the last three years, some breaking their contracts with the union by moving out of the city; others moving when the union called a strike.

Leaders of the New Jersey movement for industrial unionism went to Mr. Lewis today with proposals for an immediate campaign designed to reach most of the 376,264 men and women employed in the State's manufacturing plants.

Among the large corporations aimed at in the offensive are General Motors, Ford, Phelps Dodge, RCA, Westinghouse, Crucible Steel, Botany Worsted and Woolen, Worthington Pump, General Electric and United States Rubber.

Local Union Holds Key to Expulsion Of Green by Mine Group

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—Old friends of nearly half a century confronted tonight the prospect of expelling William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, from the little Morgan Run local of the United Mine Workers, the original tie that binds Mr. Green to unionism.

Officers of the local, No. 379, said no action would be taken until an official order is received from the United Mine Workers' policy committee, which ordered Mr. Green expelled for criticizing John L. Lewis's part in the General Motors strike.

The local must act, however, before expulsion is official, for Mr. Green's status is that of the common coal miner he was when he joined the union as a charter member of Morgan Run 45 years ago.

Hugh Green, secretary of the local and brother of William Green, said, "All we know about it thus far is what we have read in the papers, and until there is some official word we will do nothing.

"When official word arrives, it will be a matter for the local, and I will issue a call for a meeting at which our action will be determined."

Union men in this strongly unionized county declined generally to be quoted on the struggle between Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, but freely predicted a battle if the expulsion order is carried out. Most of the mine groups were in favor of Mr. Lewis.

Measure Redrawn On Inquiry Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 17 — A Washington state law forcing public utilities to pay the costs of regulatory investigations, that has been declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court is, according to Ferd C. Shaaf, director of the public utility department, being re-written to avoid the objections of the Supreme Court and will be presented to the legislature now in session.

The law, one of the most controversial measures passed two years ago by the Legislature, gave the Public Service Department the authority to investigate all utilities, railways, and electric light and power and water companies, and to assess the cost of the investigation against the companies involved.

Courts of 14 Lands Have Power Similar To Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A survey of the high courts of most of the nations of the world reveals that in 14 other nations these courts have powers comparable to those of the Supreme Court of the United States in declaring laws of the Congress unconstitutional.

This survey was prepared by the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. It shows that seventeen of the high courts have limited power in this regard, and 21 have none at all. Most of those countries in which the courts have this power are found in the Americas. They are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, the Irish Free State, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Roumania and Venezuela.

Those nations in which a limited power is given to the courts to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation are Austria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Norway, Panama, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay.

In explanation of the limited power to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts, it is stated that the principal limitations are these: Only parties designated in the Constitution may institute actions to determine constitutionality; or only laws of a particular nature, usually those involving individual rights, may be tested.

The table was prepared with the assistance of the Ambassadors and ministers of countries represented. Germany and Italy were not included, since in these countries there is no comparable parliament to the United States Congress.

Job Held to Check Campus Activity

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17 (AP)—Statistics showing that one of every three women in teachers colleges have outside jobs, and that half of them do their own washing and ironing drew a protest today from Miss M'Ledge Moffett, dean of women of the State Teachers College, East Radford, Va.

At a session of the National Association of Deans of Women, Miss Moffett urged colleges to provide for women occupied with money-making work and unable to create for tremselves interest in campus activities. She noted that in 1929 about 28 per cent of the students did their own laundry, and that at present 62 per cent of the working students, and 59 per cent of the non-working students, do their own laundry. An average of 53 per cent, she pointed out, do their own sewing. She observed that the biggest difference between working and non-working students was in the "desirable" activities. "In these," she explained, "the non-working students participate 106 per cent more."

Tribunals Urged By Auto Union To Handle Disputes

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola, announcing that sit-down auto strike leaders must appear personally to purge themselves of contempt citations for violation of an injunction granted to General Motors Corporation, asserted today that "the court system cannot be treated as these men have treated it in the last few weeks."

"Already," the judge said, "we are beginning to see the results of their contemptuous action. People who are being served with papers in less important lawsuits are laughing at the court officers and pointing out that the court was impotent to enforce its will upon the strikers and to punish them for non-obedience."

Judge Gadola said he told them that General Motors officials and attorneys "might find themselves liable for contempt citations" if they attempted to persuade him to drop the action.

He said he had no desire to "send anyone to jail," but asserted that the strike leaders must appear before him, "acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court and apologize for their contemptuous actions."

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—Leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America submitted a proposal for establishing tribunals to arbitrate all grievances, to the General Motors representatives at their morning conference.

The conferees are to meet daily at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. daily until they have completed action on the union's six demands which were not dealt with in last week's settlement of the General Motors strike.

The topics to be discussed include hours of work, wage scales, seniority rights and other working conditions. Yesterday they considered seniority rights and discrimination cases, but if any conclusions were reached they were not announced.

General Motors was pushing its production as fast as it could in the hope of attaining the schedule of 225,000 units a month it has set for March.

Automotive Daily News said the corporation's resumption of operations after the strike likely would set a record production in the motor car industry for March. The trade journal estimated the current week's output for the industry at 70,980 units, a slight increase over last week.

Two other automotive union's sit-down strikes were settled yesterday.

One of these began in the Flint plant of the Standard Cotton Products Company, Dec. 30, the day sit-down strikes began in two Fisher Body plants in that city. The company manufactures seat-stuffing for General Motors cars. It will resume operations tomorrow.

Gallop Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

election, New Dealers conclude that popular support for the President's plan exists and while they expect no such tide as that of 46 states to two, they think Congress will be impressed by a broad measure of popular support. They recall that the 53—47 percentages against him in New England are not far from the aggregate figures for the six states which the Gallup poll showed before the presidential election.

Experts in public opinion—and the Administration abounds with them, as their past record testify—are not nearly so disheartened this week as they were last. They think they can actually distinguish the beginnings of a wave of popular approval of the Supreme Court project. They even express satisfaction that an instant unfavorable wave was the immediate response, for they expect the reaction to be all the stronger. They recall that in many other critical contests President Roosevelt has had in Washington, the first reactions have often been hostile, only to be beaten down by subsequent popular support.

Masses Yet to Be Heard From

The telegrams and mail to Congressmen have not yet begun to reflect what they consider this "common-man" flow. At least, Senators and Representatives who are unfriendly to the President's project report that their mail is running heavily against the plan. Some say that practically no support at all is forthcoming.

Others, however, who are supporting the President claim to receive a far more favorable trend of replies. It is, of course, very difficult to check up on the exact number of communications to various Congressmen. Sometimes the "argument from telegram" is used by legislators to justify views they have already crystallized. It is equally difficult to check up on the communications coming into the White House, where at last reports expression was two to one in favor of the President's plan.

In any case, the safest attitude adopted by veteran correspondents on estimating public opinion is one of watchful waiting. The outward expressions of opinion—as shown in editorials, telegrams, and public statements—are obviously more opposed to President Roosevelt's proposal than toward any previous effort of his Administration. Yet these outward expressions are not all.

Even in the Monitor poll, the fact that partisan politics dictated much southern support to President Roosevelt in November, but is now removed from the issue, arouses caution among observers here. But they are intensely interested in seeing—as is shown in the Monitor poll—that with the lifting of the Republican-Democratic factor inherent in a presidential election—many of the newspapers of the South are joining in the opposition they expressed frequently during the past four years.

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President Is Opposed by Own Press

(Continued from Page 1)

three constitutional co-ordinating agencies, all equally important in the National Government.

—James H. Skewes, Editor and Publisher

Cumberland Evening Times, Cumberland, Md.: The Times supported the President's re-election. Opposing Supreme Court proposal as dangerous business, a move for which there is no necessity.

—J. B. Finan, Editor

San Francisco News: The San Francisco News, like all other Scripps Howard papers supported Roosevelt for re-election, but it is opposing his proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court, although approving his objectives.

—W. N. Burkhardt, Editor

Times Newspapers, Trenton, N. J.: Opposed Roosevelt's re-election, now opposing the President's Supreme Court stand as offsetting the balance in government.

—James Kerny, Jr.

Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.: The Milwaukee Journal supported Roosevelt in the campaign but opposes the Supreme Court proposal.

—Journal

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: The Constitution has been a strong supporter of President Roosevelt, but in Saturday's edition we are opposing his proposed plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court.

—F. W. Clark, Executive Editor

Portland Evening News, Portland, Maine: We supported President Roosevelt but we do not favor the Supreme Court enlargement.

—Fulton J. Redman, Publisher

Virginian Pilot, Norfolk, Va.: The Virginian Pilot supported Roosevelt's re-election and is opposing his Supreme Court proposal.

—Editor Virginian Pilot

Roanoke Times, Roanoke, Va.: Supported Roosevelt's re-election; criticizing Supreme Court proposal. —W. Atkinson

State Times and Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, La.: We supported Roosevelt and are opposing Supreme Court grab.

—State Times and Morning Advocate

Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio: The Plain Dealer supported Roosevelt's re-election; opposes court proposal. —Plain Dealer

San Diego Sun, San Diego, Calif.: We supported Roosevelt's re-election; opposing Supreme Court proposal. —San Diego Sun

Pine Bluff Commercial, Pine Bluff, Ark.: We supported Roosevelt's candidacy, but are strongly opposed to his plan to pack the Supreme Court.

—Pine Bluff Commercial

Asheville Citizen, Asheville, N. C.: The Asheville Citizen supported Mr. Roosevelt for re-election, but is not supporting his Supreme Court proposal.

—Robert Lathan, Editor

Southwest Times Record, Fort Smith, Ark.: Our papers supported Roosevelt for re-election, but we oppose his Supreme Court proposal.

—Southwest Times Record

Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.: The Chattanooga Times supported Roosevelt for re-election and is opposing the President's Supreme Court proposal.

—Julian Harris

Columbia Record, Columbia, S. C.: The Record supported Roosevelt for re-election and now criticizes and opposes the President's Supreme Court proposal, while also criticizing courts for delay in determining issues such as are involved in the Buzzard Roost hydroelectric case and for No Man's Land decision in New York minimum wage case.

—G. A. Buchanan Jr., Editor

Brooklyn Daily Eagle: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle supported President Roosevelt's re-election. Is opposing the President's Supreme Court proposal.

—E. A. Rufbel, Managing Editor

Other papers opposing Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal, although they favored his re-election, are:

Times Picayune, New Orleans.
Greenville News, Greenville, S. C.
Bronx Home News, New York City.
Houston Press, Houston, Texas.
Newark Ledger, Newark, N. J.

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Some Other Court Plans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 17

Congressional opponents have advanced scores of substitute proposals for President Roosevelt's recommendation to enlarge the Supreme Court unless justices over 70 retire. Here are a few that have been widely discussed:

A constitutional amendment to broaden the powers of the Federal Government.

A constitutional amendment to permit Congress to override an adverse Supreme Court decision by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

A constitutional amendment to require justices to retire at a specified age, such as 70 years or 75 years.

A requirement, either by simple legislation or an amendment, that two thirds or more of the court must vote to invalidate a law.

A constitutional amendment to provide for a popular vote on laws invalidated by the Supreme Court.

Legislation to enlarge the court as proposed by the President, but with the increase limited to two or three instead of six.

Birmingham Age Herald, Birmingham, Ala.
Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark.
Mobile Press, Mobile, Ala.
Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.
Dallas News, Dallas, Texas.

Critical of President's Plan

Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore.: The Journal supported Roosevelt in '32 and '36. Expressed editorial approval of much of judiciary reform proposals. However, we question increased membership of Supreme Court. —Donald Sterling

Fort Worth Press, Fort Worth, Texas: The Fort Worth Press supported Roosevelt re-election. This, and other Scripps-Howard papers, recognize need of some court curb but scrutinize method critically. —Don Weaver, Editor

Citizen, Columbus, Ohio: We supported President Roosevelt for re-election. We would prefer constitutional amendment placing check on unconditional veto power of Supreme Court.

—Columbus Citizen

El Paso Herald Post, El Paso, Texas: Herald Post supported Roosevelt for re-election. We agree with objectives in present court fight, but question methods of obtaining them, unless those methods are found to be a last resort.

—Wallace Perry, Editor

Rocky Mountain News, Denver: Denver Rocky Mountain News supported Roosevelt's candidacy for re-election. As for Supreme Court proposal, the News approved of his objective but disapproved of his method because it invested in the President, too much power.

—Aubrey Graves, Managing Editor

Spartanburg Herald, Spartanburg, S. C.: The Herald supported Mr. Roosevelt in his campaign for re-election. It has not fully endorsed his Superme Court proposal, but has urged thorough examination and discussion of it that whatever is good in it may be adopted. Above all, it has insisted that the President be given some credit for sincerity and honesty by his critics. It has hoped that the outcome of the discussion might be a strengthening of the courts and a simplifying of court procedure, and that that might apply to state courts as well as federal.

—J. F. Crook, Editor

Memphis Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.: We supported President Roosevelt for re-election. While we criticize the method suggested by the President for Supreme Court reform, we strongly urge the necessity of reform by other means so that the people's desire for the New Deal will not continue to be thwarted.

—Memphis Press-Scimitar

Scranton Times, Scranton, Penna.: Scranton Times supported Roosevelt for President. As yet have open mind on President's plan as regards Supreme Court. At same time rather inclined to doubt its wisdom.

—Scranton Times

Clarksburg Exponent, Clarksburg, W. Va.: The Clarksburg Exponent supported President Roosevelt for re-election. In a poll of readers conducted, the vote, thus far on the court proposal, is 103 against and 77 for court changes.

—H. G. Rhawn, Editor

Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Va.: The News Leader supported the President's re-election. Doubting greatly the wisdom of the President's recent proposal, and knowing that the country lacks background on the issue, the paper advocates postponement of legislation concerning the court until after the election of a new Congress. We think the congressional election of 1938 should be made a national referendum on the question.

—D. S. Freeman

Buffalo Times, Buffalo, N. Y.: Buffalo Times supported Roosevelt for re-election, but is critical of his Supreme Court proposal.

—G. H. Lyon

Albuquerque Tribune, Albuquerque, New Mexico: The Tribune, a Scripps Howard newspaper, is supporting Roosevelt but is dubious about his court proposal although conceding something must be done. —Albuquerque Tribune

Other papers criticizing Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, although they favored his re-election, are:

Akron Times Press, Akron, Ohio.
New York World-Telegram.
Cleveland Press.
Sioux City Tribune, Sioux City, Iowa.
Waterbury Democrat, Waterbury, Conn.
Birmingham Post, Birmingham, Ala.
Kentucky Post, Covington, Ky.
News Bee, Toledo, Ohio.
Lincoln Star, Lincoln, Neb.

For President's Plan

Illinois State Register, Springfield: Illinois State Register supports President Roosevelt in his purpose to expedite final decisions in all matters before the courts involving constitutional questions. Some of these questions raised by New Deal legislation have been pending for more than two years. We agree with the President that Congress should co-operate to get these pending constitutional questions before a vitalized and rejuvenated court large enough so that decisions can be made expeditiously. The problem of the numerical strength of the court must be solved by the best minds in Congress and upon the bench.

—V. Y. Dallman, Editor

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa: Advocated President Roosevelt's re-election and are supporting his Supreme Court proposal in the belief that, like the rest of his program, the legislation ultimately resulting from it will be for the good of the country.

—Ralph W. Cram, Editor

Daily News, Jackson, Miss.: We favored re-election of Roosevelt. Also favor plan to inject fresh blood in Supreme Court.

—Frederick Sullens, Editor

New York Evening Post: We supported Roosevelt's re-election and now supporting Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal. This policy is also true of our other newspapers, the Philadelphia Record and Courier Post of Camden, N. J.

—Harry T. Saylor, Editor

Philadelphia Record: The Record supported President Roosevelt's re-election and supports his court proposal.

—Philadelphia Record

Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W. Va.: The Charleston Gazette has consistently supported President Roosevelt, taking a leading part in the state in the campaign for his re-election. This paper is also supporting his proposals re the United States Supreme Court.

—Maj. Gerald F. Beane

News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.: We supported the President for re-election and hail with delight his court proposal.

—The News and Observer

Other papers which support President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan, and favored his re-election, are:

Brooklyn Citizen, New York.
St. Louis Star-Times.
Owensboro Messenger and Inquirer, Owensboro, Ky.
Sacramento Bee, Sacramento, Calif.
Fresno Bee, Fresno, Calif.
Modesto Bee, Modesto, Calif.
Camden Courier Post, Camden, N. J.
New York Daily News.
Chicago Times.
Hackensack Evening Record, Hackensack, N. J.
Dayton Daily News, Dayton, Ohio.
Paducah Sun-Democrat, Paducah, Ky.

Noncommittal

Augusta Chronicle, Augusta, Ga.: Supported Roosevelt's re-election. Court proposal too vital to jump at conclusions. Probable that this body, like many others, can be improved on. Until further consideration, will not take definite stand on issue.

—Robert L. M. Parks, Managing Editor

Other noncommital papers on the President's Supreme Court proposal, although they supported his re-election, are:

Press Union Newspapers, Atlantic City, N. J.
Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky.
Shreveport Times, Shreveport, La.

Illinois Democrats Block G.O.P. Court Censure Plan

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Democratic majority of the Illinois House yesterday sent a Republican-sponsored resolution of censure to committee by a 77 to 55 vote, also along straight party lines. This forestalled any immediate action on an effort to have the Illinois lawmakers express formal opposition to the Supreme Court plan.

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Publisher Enlarges Drive To Block Roosevelt on Court

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Frank E. Gannett, publisher of a chain of 20 newspapers in New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois, left here for his headquarters in Rochester last night to perfect his organization to oppose the President's court move, declaring before he left this city that his group would organize nationally and agree to "no compromise" on the issue. Any change in the federal court structure, he said, might be made "only through constitutional means."

Mr. Gannett said his National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government would be headed by about 100 persons who were "absolutely non-partisan, being neither economic royalists nor anti-Roosevelt people." It would, furthermore, he said, "represent a sound cross-section of the sentiment of the people," and would "mobilize sentiment and arrange for radio hook-ups." It would send out as much literature as it could "to help inform the people on the question."

Standing solidly for "constitutional procedure on everything," Mr. Gannett declared that the only way to approach changes in the structure of the federal judiciary was through amendment of the Constitution.

Reasonable Amendments

"A reasonable amendment could be put through as quickly as any other reasonable proposal," he continued. "It would take some time, but why the hurry? One of the great assets of the Supreme Court is its deliberation on issues that come before it. Time writes many things. One of the great needs of the time is deliberation—not hasty action."

According to Mr. Gannett, the Supreme Court may be depended upon to uphold "good laws."

Reiterating confidence that "the President can be defeated on this issue because of the great wave of sentiment coming from the people," Mr. Gannett declared this sentiment appeared "overwhelmingly against the President's proposal."

Sees Growing Sentiment

"It isn't anything that comes down from Washington or from any leaders in Washington," he said. "It is from the people in the back country. Out of more than 1000 letters received in two days' mail, only seven side with the President. About 60 per cent of the mail of one Senator is from women. Women are particularly interested in it. I have never heard so much discussion about an issue. Everybody seems very much stirred up over it. This was the consensus of congressional quarters in Washington."

Mr. Gannett said reports reached him from his headquarters in Rochester to the effect that hundreds of letters and money contributions, "mostly in small amounts, the largest received being $500," were coming in there, adding that in yesterday's mail alone they received $800 in contributions, and "hundreds of letters asking that the fight be carried on."

Mr. Gannett has long been prominent in Republican politics and was mentioned for the vice-presidential nomination when the Republicans held their national convention in Cleveland last year. He also was one of the chief defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment, and has been active in the fight against liquor and for prohibition.

Garment Workers Support President On Court Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Another important sector of labor, constituting the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, today lined up with Labor's Nonpartisan League and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in support of President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the federal judiciary.

Announcement of the stand by the garment workers' organization, third largest labor union in the country with a membership of 240,000, was made by David Dubinsky, president of the union, in an interview here today.

Mr. Dubinsky said that the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was "fully behind President Roosevelt for liberalization of the federal judiciary."

"We are sincerely convinced that 26,000,000 people who voted for President Roosevelt last November have given him an explicit mandate to achieve that purpose," he continued.

"We regard it as essential to any earnest social and labor legislative program that the country obtain reasonable assurance that such legislation is not again wrecked by a court which is stubbornly determined to interpret American life in terms of an outlived past and to make itself master over Congress and the destinies of our land.

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93rd ANNUAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1936

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Liabilities (*increase* $30,000,000)	356,753,224
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Azaña Leads Loyalist Swing Toward More Moderate Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Reports of ministerial activities in Loyalist Spain show that the moderates are becoming more vocal, guided by Manuel Azaña, President of the Republic.

Speaking at Valencia, Bernardo Giner de los Rios, Minister of Communications, stated that recent developments showed that Spain was not so much engaged in a civil war as in a fight for her national independence This remark was primarily intended to apply to Fascism, Italy and Germany, and was probably reflecting the opinion of the majority of Spaniards on both sides.

Like Señor Azaña, who in a speech at Valencia once more affirmed his attachment to democratic ideals, Señor Giner de los Rios appealed to the mass of sound opinion behind the Frente Popular. He reminded Spain of the San Sebastian pact which led to the fall of the monarchy and bound the republican parties to concerted action.

How to gather up the scattered forces of democracy with which to build up New Spain is the task before the moderates, as hinted at in Señor Azaña's speech. These forces include the intelligentsia, as well as what remains of the republican banking and business world, and the many moderate workers of the Left.

Under the President of the Republic, the men trying to give Spanish affairs a moderate orientation are Martinez Barrios, the Speaker of the Valencia Cortes, and Indalecio Prieto, a Cabinet minister. Both these men are thoroughly identified with Señor Azaña.

The writer, who has had many a close-up of Señor Barrios, knows him to be unusually level-headed, ready for any emergency, a man difficult to upset. And such men are scarce in Spain. After Calvo Sotelo, it is doubtful if on Gen. Francisco Franco's side so strong and sound a leader has been found. The writer has seen Señor Barrios, when dealing with a revolutionary outbreak as Home Officer Minister, control a dozen restless provinces with a head as cool as a pointsman in a signal-box. He was then Alejandro Lerroux's close friend and adviser but broke away from the Radical party because of its many mistakes.

Real Democrats

To a man of this type and with his democratic training, he is entirely identified with Señor Azaña, among whose many enemies there is not one who would accuse him of being a tyrant. Both these men are genuine democrats and it is certain that they are striving to restore conditions which will make democratic rule possible.

That this is the policy also of Señor Prieto is evident. Before the outbreak of hostilities, he combated Francisco Largo Caballero, the present Premier, and other extremists, tooth and nail. As representing a political section attached to the Frente Popular of moderate views, he withdrew into the background of public activities as far as possible, made no speeches and gave Señor Largo Caballero full support. With a supposedly keener vision for the realities of politics than the premier, he is said to be but biding his time.

Señor Prieto was a newspaper boy in his early days and has known the pangs of hunger. After teaching himself shorthand from a book lent him by the friendly owner of a second-hand bookstall, he became reporter on El Liberal of Bilbao, a paper he now owns.

Prieto Is Clever

Señor Prieto is neither a socialist nor a communist. A shy man in society, his rough appearance and outspoken manner incline critics who do not know him well to judge him somewhat harshly. Everybody agrees, however, that though "Don Inda" is no diplomat, he has a remarkably alert and clever brain.

Another champion of democratic principles is Julio Just, Minister of Public Works, who collaborates closely with Señor Barrios and Señor Prieto. In a recent speech he proclaimed the need for maintaining these principles at all costs, though adding that in the New Spain there would be no fear of "bold liberty."

There exists a profound belief in the ability of Manuel Azaña to pull Spain out of the terrible mess she is now in. To many he is "el hombre"—the man—whom the republic discovered. The popular imagination has woven around this silent, reserved personality a myth of genius—one day to be revealed in a marvelous manner. His habit of reserve, of showing no vindictiveness in his political activities and his indifference to the hatred expressed by his "rightist" enemies enhanced the halo which surrounded him in the popular mind.

Land of Kirghiz Herders Brought Under Soviet Collectivization

Sovfoto; Map by Staff Artist

Thousands of Camels, Horned Cattle, Horses and Pigs Match Great Wealth in Minerals

Modernization of agriculture and industry in Kirghizia affords wide contrasts in this Russian territory near the borders of Tibet which the map shows. At upper left is a view of Djety-Oguz, a health resort with an imposing mountain setting.

Transportation of modern and primitive type is contrasted in the view at upper right where a Kirghizian, riding a yak, meets an automobilist. Highways are being pushed in the area, but rail transportation is decidedly limited.

The lower pictures contrast the accoutrements of the herders with their small horses and tents, and a parade in the Capital, Frunze, where athletes are marching past the building of the Central Committee.

Loyalists Rally For New Gains In Spain's War

VALENCIA, Spain, Feb. 17 (AP)—Spain's government took a new mandate of absolute power from all popular front parties today and mobilized every possible unit of manpower for a bitter offensive.

All military classes of the last five years were drafted for immediate service at war. Government commanders proclaimed that a wave of fresh confidence had swept over their territory.

The parties supporting the Government, convinced that victory can be brought about by unity of action, threw their unqualified support to Socialist Premier Francisco Largo Caballero and his ministers.

Authorities contended that the recent fall of the port of Malaga to the insurgent southern army and the ensuing insurgent bombardment of coastal cities had aroused Government forces to a frenzy of determination.

Observing the first anniversary of the election that swept the present war-torn Spanish government into power, the press today hailed the date as "one of the most significant" in Spanish history.

MADRID, Feb. 17 (AP)—Gen. Jose Miaja, newly appointed head of all Madrid's defense forces, reported yesterday that his men had "thoroughly checked" an insurgent drive on the Jarama Front, southeast of the city.

Named by the Valencia Government as leader of a new unified command here, General Miaja took charge of the fighting in the midst of the battle near Morata de Tajuna, about 15 miles from Madrid.

His report cheered Madrid's defenders especially as it came on the first anniversary of elections which resulted in establishment of a Socialist Government.

The Valencia highway, that important route to the sea, still was under government control, although most traffic was making a northward detour at the Arganda bridge as insurgent machine gunners held nearby heights along the Jarama River.

At San Benito, northeast of Madrid, government troops advanced nearly two miles along the railway toward Robledo de Chavela while the insurgents fell back, the Government said.

World Peace Campaign Gains By Grant From Nobel Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Nobel Committee's £2000 grant to the International Peace Campaign is hailed here as further vindication of the intrinsic soundness of the I. P. C.

The announcement of the grant by Viscount Cecil, who with M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, is joint president of the campaign, is of considerable significance, in view of the criticism from some quarters in Britain and elsewhere that the I. P. C. was too closely linked to Communism and was in fact being used as a channel for Communistic propaganda.

The Nobel Committee, it is pointed out, is well known for its independence and for the thoroughness with which it examines all requests for assistance.

Criticism in Press

On the eve of its opening, the London Daily Mail, Right-wing organ with fascist sympathies, denounced the Congress in an editorial entitled "Foolish and Dangerous."

Lord Cecil, who is known to the Daily Mail as "British Minister of Airy Unrealities," replied to this criticism after the Congress.

"In every step we take," he said, "we must remember that our chief purpose must be to get the governments on our side. Some of our critics regard us as disruptive or revolutionary. Nothing can be more false. We are not the enemies of the governments.

"We stand for peace," he added, "and there is no civilized government in the world that does not declare that the maintenance of peace is the cornerstone of its foreign policy. Even in moments of great enthusiasm no party cries or criticisms of the countries and governments not represented at the Congress were heard from the audience."

The chief absentees were Germany, Italy and Japan, the three members of the Anti-Communist Front.

The Executive Council of the League of Nations Union—the non-party British organization propagating the League idea—over which Lord Cecil also presides, recently decided that the I. P. C.'s campaign for funds should be conducted by an independent body quite separate from the Union.

The four cardinal points of the I. P. C. are:

1. Recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations.
2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreements and the suppression of profit from the manufacture of and trade in arms.
3. Strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the organization of collective security and mutual assistance.
4. Establishment within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

Drive for Control Of German Church Seen in Election

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP)—Germany set out yesterday to win a Protestant church control election for Adolf Hitler.

The controlled press urged all Protestants to subordinate their private confessional opinions and interests to the greater internal unity of the German nation. It told "dogmatic theologians" to keep out of the contest.

To German fundamentalists, banded together in the oppositional Confessional Synod, these editorials signalized the National Socialist determination to capture the "free" election which the Führer has decreed for deciding the control of the Evangelical Church.

Thereafter, these oppositionists charged, the party idea would be to make every German Protestant conform to National Socialist theological concepts.

High interest centered on an expected decree from Church Minister Hanns Kerrl as to how the election will be conducted.

No date has been set for the balloting, which Herr Hitler ordered conducted among the Evangelical electorate to choose a General Synod for the direction of church affairs.

Yesterday German editors united in demanding that Protestant voters demonstrate "that the overwhelming majority of the Evangelical population in no wise sympathizes with narrow-minded theologians, but desires to erect one German Evangelical Church in which the modern men of our time will preach the gospel clearly and understandably—without theological niceties."

Some observers said that if everyone who pays the Evangelical Church tax is permitted to vote, the National Socialists will have little difficulty winning the election. Persons paying the tax and continuing merely nominally as church members far outnumber those who participate in the daily life and work of the various churches.

The Confessional elements have contended through their four-year struggle with the National Socialist Party that they represent a vast majority of active church folk who want the gospel preached as Luther, Calvin, and Zwingli interpreted it—and not as the men of the National Socialist "Weltanschauung" (the party's World Outlook) would have it.

But it was recalled that in 1933 the National Socialist Party easily packed church elections. The Confessionals say they fear this will happen again, with consequent repression of their pastors and closing of their churches if they refuse to "conform."

Kirghizia Rises to Statehood Under Rule of Soviet Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRUNZE, Kirghizia — This former nomad land, with its mighty mountains and fertile meadows, is preparing to take its place as one of the 11 union republics of the Soviet Union, having been "promoted" to this status by the new Constitution. Kirghizia is the newest of the eight union republics which now line Soviet Russia's southern borders.

A distinct administration is appropriate for Kirghizia, because its economy differs markedly from that of other republics. A majority of its people are herders, and although they have now been organized into 44 state farms and 1944 collective farms, many of them stil move about "by special permission" from pasture to pasture.

The Communists have compromised with the former nomads who resented their efforts to "abolish nomadism," and destroyed their herds in 1930-32 rather than turn them over to collective farms. Whereas peasants in settled Soviet communities may own no horses, individually, and only one cow each, in Kirghizia individual herders are now permitted to own two horses, five cows, 40 sheep, two camels, three pigs plus 30 sucklings, and an unlimited number of poultry, rabbits and bees.

Herds Now Increasing

The disastrous results of the collectivization period have not yet been fully overcome. Whereas in 1926 the republic's sheep numbered 4,080,000, today they number only 1,779,000, according to official figures. Since a compromise was struck, the herds have begun to increase. Today the republic possesses 9,177,000 Bactrian camels, 436,000 horned cattle, 333,000 horses, and 132,000 pigs.

The Kirghiz Republic covers an area of 196,700 square kilometers, much of which consists of mountain ranges and glaciers. Immigrants from other Soviet republics, including exiles, have raised the population from 990,000 in 1926 to an estimated number of 1,500,000 today. The population in 1933 was 1,302,000.

Two thirds of the people belong to the Kara-Kirghiz branch of the Turkish (Mongol-Tartar) race. Russians constitute 11.7 per cent and Uzbeks 11 per cent. The capital city, Frunze, with a population of 86,300, is predominantly Russian, and Russians play a disproportionate part in administration. However, Kirghizians are receiving a larger share in government.

Rich in Mineral Resources

Kirghizia's mineral deposits are important. About 70 per cent of the Soviet Union's known deposits of antimony are here, and recent surveys showed substantial deposits of coal, lead, gold, silver, wolfram, zinc, tin and salt.

Lack of communications hampers development of natural resources and industry. The Republic has only 132 kilometers of railway and 531 kilometers of waterways. An 800-kilometer highway is now under construction. Hydroelectric stations in 1935 produced 21,000,000 kilowatt hours, used largely in industry.

Frunze, the capital, is also the chief industrial center, but coal and salt mines have been opened elsewhere, and several small factories built, including meat-packing plants, leather, textile and woolen mills, cotton-cleaning and sugar factories.

The resistance of Kirghizian nomads to new forms of social organization was prolonged and obstinate, but has finally been broken down. The Communists claim that the changes imposed by force and persuasion have already resulted in increased prosperity and higher levels of civilization. Literacy, for example, which was only 9 per cent in 1926, is now estimated at 53 per cent, and a vigorous attempt is made to provide elementary education for all children.

Under Strict Party Control

The increased independence of Kirghizia as a union republic is more theoretical than actual. Moscow still firmly controls this region, like all other republics, through the Communist Party.

In January official newspapers reported that the Moscow Party Committee had ordered the dismissal of several leading Kirghiz officials, including the commissar of agriculture, the chief of state farms, the editor of the principal newspaper, and several party leaders, on the customary vague charge of "Trotzkyism."

Moscow reprimanded the Kirghiz Party Committee for its "cowardly attitude toward enemies of the people." The committee was warned that, while "some doubtful persons have been thrown out, many 'liberals' still remain." The Moscow newspaper Pravda declared: "The purge of enemies in Kirghizia has just begun. In a number of places, masked enemies are being unveiled. The process must be completed, district by district."

Franco's Southern Front Moving Toward Valencia

GRANADA, Spain, Feb. 17 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgents thrust aside the remnants of the Government opposition in southern Spain today and pushed steadily toward Valencia.

Bolstered at the rear by insurgent-held Malaga on the southern Mediterranean coast, the army took up freshly advanced positions on the Motril front.

This front extends northward from east of Motril, on the coast about 50 miles from Malaga, to beyond the snow-covered Sierra Nevada mountains about Granada.

But it was a one-sided front. Fascist cavalrymen encountered only small groups of Socialist opposition as they cleaned up mountain gorges.

Motril columns drove through the mountain villages of Los Tablones and La Garnatilla where, said an official communiqué, this segment of the Fanco war machine moved slowly, however.

This correspondent traveled from Malaga to Granada and witnessed the steady infiltration of insurgent troops from the occupied Malaga territory along the new front about 250 miles in a straight line southwest of Valencia, temporary seat of the Spanish Government on the eastern Mediterranean seaboard.

Insurgent officers declared that their broad front would be shoved eastward and north against Valencia with but little fighting on the way.

Kansas House Votes Ban On Any Alcohol in Drink

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17 (AP)—The sale in Kansas of any beverage containing any alcohol would be prohibited under a bill passed Feb. 15 by the State House of Representatives, 84 to 37. The bill makes illegal "all beverages which contain any per cent or fraction of a per cent of alcohol by weight or volume." It now goes to the Senate where its fate is uncertain. The Senate passed a 3.2 per cent beer bill two years ago.

Sale of intoxicating beverages is prohibited at present, but the percentage of alcohol permitted has not been specified. The state Supreme Court has ruled that it is up to the juries in each individual trial to determine whether the beverage in question is intoxicating.

Mexico Seeks to Halt Roman Catholic Strife

ORIZABA, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 17 (AP)—Authorities pleaded yesterday for a halt to religious conflict after irate parents, armed with clubs, stopped efforts to organize a parade of school children in protest against reopening of Roman Catholic churches.

Advised of plans of teachers they said were communists, the parents crowded the streets yesterday and threatened with sticks and stones to break up the demonstration. As a part of their effort to prevent disorders, the Government denied the organizers permission to hold the parade. In Panuco, 5000 Roman Catholics paraded, demanding reopening of their churches, while federal troops patroled the streets to prevent disorder.

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Husky Grid Coach Named—Bruins End Home Losing Streak—Harvard at Garden

Jimmy Dunn In Place Of Mudge McCoy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

James William Dunn, former Western Maryland star and assistant coach at Harvard for the past two years, has been chosen to succeed Alfred Mudge McCoy as head coach of football and basketball at Northeastern University, it was announced this afternoon by Prof. Edward S. Parson, director of athletics.

The Huskies' new mentor will assume active charge next September. McCoy's resignation takes effect on June 30.

The faculty committee on athletics, after examining a large number of applications, recommended Dunn to Dr. Carl S. Ell, vice-president of the university, who completed arrangements with him yesterday.

Dunn was born at Grove City, Penna., and attended Grove City High School from 1926 to 1930. It was there that he made his first athletic impression.

He won a regular position on the Grove City football, basketball, and track teams as a freshman and played regularly for all four years. In his senior year he captained all three teams, being the only one in the history of the school to hold that honor. He was all-scholastic in football for three years, and his teams won the championship of Mercer County each of those years.

Dunn played fullback in football and guard in basketball, in which he was chosen on the Western Pennsylvania all-star team in 1930. In track, which he also captained in his junior year, he was a sprinter and javelin thrower. His best time for the 100 was 9.9s, while his javelin heave of 172 feet stands as a record for the Carnegie Tech interscholastic meet.

After finishing high school Dunn entered Western Maryland where he played freshman football and basketball under Neil Stahley, who is now at Harvard. Outstanding among his freshman achievements was the 101-yard punt in the game against the Georgetown yearlings.

In his sophomore year he won a regular varsity position on Dick Harlow's Green Terrors and retained it throughout his college days. An injury kept him out of basketball after his sophomore year.

Dunn played on three Western Maryland teams against Boston College and was the star in the 20-20 tie with the Eagles in his senior year, scoring two of the three touchdowns. As a senior he shared the captaincy with tackle Alz Sadowski.

Even before he finished college, Dunn started gaining coaching experience, for in the winter of his last year he coached the freshman basketball team and then in the spring assisted with football.

In the fall he became varsity backfield coach, working with Harlow. He did the scouting for Western Maryland and continued with freshman basketball and spring football. When Harlow transferred to Harvard in 1935, he took Dunn with him. Last year he was junior varsity backfield coach at Harvard, working with Art Lane on the second squad. Both years he had a major role in the Harvard scouting system.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Note to all typesetters and copy readers—the Senators have signed a player named Krakauskas . . . Sonja Henie gets 50 per cent of the gate wherever she goes, and has made $260,000 since turning pro . . . Benny Friedman, the City College football coach, has taken up polo . . . Denny Shute, the P. G. A. champion, collects stamps while touring the winter golf circuit . . . Dark horse for the U. S. Ryder Cup team this year is Sam Snead, the young White Sulphur Springs (W. Va.) pro.

Viola Dana, the silent screen heroine, is making the winter golf circuit with her husband, Jimmy Thompson . . . "In this life, you don't have a home," she says . . . "You just pack and unpack and travel, and then do it some more" . . . Lou Comiskey is quoted as saying he will fine each holdout $100 for every day he's not in training . . . Baseball men don't want to be quoted on this, but they agree Comiskey would never get away with it . . . The players would appeal and Judge Landis would likely uphold them . . . Sam Byrd, shipped from the Reds to Rochester, isn't answering letters from Ollie French, the Cubs' new president . . . Byrd probably will take a pro golf club somewhere and quit baseball.

Eleonora Sears Elected

For the third year in succession Eleonora R. Sears of the Harvard Club of Boston has been elected president of United States Women's Squash Racquets Association. The election took place at the Junior League in New York where the national championships are now in progress.

Amusements

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Ed Parson Greets His New Mentor

James Dunn (Left) and Prof. E. S. Parsons of Northeastern

Pidcock Increases Scoring Lead In Three-I Hockey League Race

Paul Pidcock of McGill continues to hold the individual scoring honors in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League race as the teams swing down the home stretch. Pidcock, in the one game the Redmen played last week, boosted his point total from 25 to 29 and thus leads his nearest rivals, Clayton Crosby of McGill and Robert Fullerton of Toronto, by 12 points.

Pidcock has scored 13 goals and assisted in 16 others. Crosby, who held second place until last week, was held to one assist while Fullerton put on a scoring spree to come up from sixth place into a second place tie with Crosby. In two games played last week Fullerton scored two goals and was credited with three assists which brought his point total to 17.

George Ford of Harvard is the closest American rival with three goals and 10 assists for a point total of 13.

The McGill team has scored 64 goals and has held its opponents to 13 markers. Toronto comes next with 46 goals scored as against opponents' 30. Harvard takes third place with 40 goals scored, but has held its opponents to 16.

Name and College	Gls	Assts	Pts
Pidcock, McGill	13	16	29
Crosby, McGill	10	7	17
Fullerton, Toronto	11	6	17
Munro, Queen's	9	7	16
Duff, McGill	10	6	16
Morrison, Toronto	10	4	14
Crutchfield, McGill	5	9	14
McConnell, McGill	6	8	14
Ford, Harvard	3	10	13
Lamb, McGill	7	4	11
Gangne, Montreal	7	4	11
Sweney, Toronto	7	3	10
McClelland, Toronto	6	4	10
Mechem, Harvard	5	4	9
Costello, Dartmouth	5	4	9
Catlin, Queens	3	5	8
Roberts, Harvard	3	5	8
Harding, Harvard	8	0	8
Elie, McGill	2	5	7
Cutter, Harvard	5	2	7
Pope, Harvard	5	2	7
Poupore, Queen's	5	2	7
Armand, Montreal	5	2	7
Vallquette, Toronto	5	1	6
Patrick, Harvard	2	4	6
Ripley, Toronto	3	3	6
Mather, Dartmouth	1	5	6
Leger, Montreal	3	3	6
Foster, Dartmouth	2	3	5
Moore, Yale	3	2	5
Woodhull, Princeton	1	4	5
J. Grignon, Montreal	3	2	5
Rey, Toronto	3	2	5
Dickison, McGill	4	0	4
Hepburn, Queen's	3	1	4
Stollery, Queen's	3	1	4
Childs, Yale	3	1	4
D. Humphrey, Yale	3	1	4
Carver, Queen's	3	1	4
Kenty, Queen's	3	1	4
Genier, Montreal	2	2	4
Ouimet, Montreal	3	1	4
R. Grignon, Montreal	3	1	4
Mignault, Montreal	2	2	4
Walker, McGill	2	1	3
Ecker, Harvard	2	1	3
Carr, Harvard	2	1	3
Jameson, Harvard	2	1	3
Hicks, Harvard	1	2	3
Walsh, Dartmouth	2	1	3
Barnicle, Princeton	2	1	3
Stonington, Princeton	2	1	3
Guy, Quenn's	2	0	2
G. Humphrey, Yale	2	0	2
Gagrin, Yale	0	2	2
Egelhoff, Dartmouth	2	0	2
Covey, Princeton	1	1	2
Miller, Princeton	1	1	2
Cook, Princeton	1	1	2
Barrett, Princeton	2	0	2
Allen, Harvard	1	1	2
LeCavalier, Montreal	2	0	2
Feeley, Dartmouth	0	2	2
Driscoll, Toronto	0	1	1
McGinnis, Queen's	1	0	1
MacKay, McGill	1	0	1
Hunter, Queen's	0	1	1
Bulkley, Yale	0	1	1
Platt, Yale	0	1	1
Moore, Princeton	0	1	1
Fraker, Princeton	0	1	1
Burke, Princeton	0	1	1
Delormier, Montreal	1	0	1
Allen, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Emerson, Harvard	0	1	1
Clark, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Bennett, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Barrett, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Otis, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Coehrane, Princeton	1	0	1
Devlin, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Lewis, Dartmouth	0	1	1

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Harvard vs. Boston University and Olympics vs. Blue Way H. C. of Springfield at Garden, 8.

Tomorrow

Auto Racing—Finals for the national midget auto racing championship, Garden.
Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Saturday

College Basketball—Columbia at Harvard.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Canadiens vs. Bruins, Garden.

Coming

Skating—North American figure skating championships at Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Hovey Buys Rainbow

Massachusetts Bay waters will harbor two real bidders for America's Cup defense this year. Chandler Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club has just announced the purchase of Rainbow, the 1934 cup defender. Rainbow, together with Yankee, owned by Gerard B. Lambert and hailing from Marblehead should prove strong rivals for the new Ranger, now under construction at Bath, Maine.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	8	9	98	73	46
Rangers	15	9	14	94	82	39
Boston	17	5	15	87	91	39
Chicago	10	6	19	68	77	26

Canadian Division

Canadiens	22	3	12	100	86	47
Montreal	15	9	14	82	81	39
Toronto	14	3	18	88	71	31
Americans	11	4	22	81	117	26

Results Feb. 16

Boston 3, Rangers 2.
Canadiens 2, Americans 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Pittsburgh 3, Hershey 1.

New Yorker First American to Beat Miss Noel, London

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Two more English women were eliminated from the national women's squash racquets singles championship as the tournament reached its quarterfinal round today.

Elizabeth Pearson of Chestnut Hill, Penna., unseeded, produced a minor upset when she defeated Betty Cooke of England, who was ranked fourth on the foreign list, 12—15, 15—9, 15—12, 15—6. Anne Page, the defending champion, and ranked No. 1 on the domestic list disposed of Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe of England, 15—9, 15—12, 16—13, while Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. William Buff, Plainfield, N. J., 15—4, 15—10, 15—13.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Barbara Williams of Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y., threw the tenth annual national women's squash racquets singles championship topsy-turvy when she upset the highly favored Susan Noel of England, 15—8, 15—7, 8—15, 15—10, in the second round of the tournament yesterday. The English girl had never been beaten by an American before.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Betty Cooke, who were ranked in that order behind Miss Noel on the foreign seeded list, reached the third round easily, although Miss Milbanke dropped one game to Helen Stone of New York.

Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., the defending champion, seeded first on the domestic list, moved up smoothly on a 15—6, 15—9, 15—3 victory over Mrs. J. S. Reynolds of Plainfield, N. J. Cecelia Bowes of Cynwyd ranked second, advanced by defeating her older sister, Phyllis, 15—10, 10—15, 15—5, 16—14, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., third on the select list, trounced Ann S. Weeks of Cedarhurst, N. Y., 15—13, 15—6, 15—10 to move into the third round.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., 1934 tittleholder, had a close call before she beat Mrs. Roger Dunn of New York, 15—8, 11—15, 10—15, 15—13, 15—8. Eleonora Sears, Boston, beat Mrs. Ralph Powers, New London, Conn., 15—11, 18—16, 15—7.

College Notes

Efforts of the Harvard Athletic Association to arrange for a special train of three cars to bring the Crimson hockey team from Montreal on Monday night, after the Harvard-McGill game at the Montreal Forum, so that the players might attend compulsory first classes on Tuesday, have been rewarded in a manner far exceeding expectations. With three days to go, the Harvard party has grown to 135 persons, necessitating five sleeping cars, and there is every expectation now that at least three more cars will be added to the Harvard special before the train leaves the North Station at 8:30 Friday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's varsity basketball five meets Dartmouth at Hanover tonight in an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game. The Crimson's freshman hoopsters play Andover Acadamy at Andover this afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to an announcement from Tom McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross, the Crusaders' varsity baseball team will play 25 college games this spring. Holy Cross also will play both of Boston's major league teams in exhibition games at Worcester.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's basketball team travels to Worcester tonight for a game with Clark. The Terriers have started off the second half of their schedule with two victories by beating Tufts and Norwich.

♪ ♪ ♪

An item in the Boston University News intimates rowing may become a varsity sport at the university. The story said that university officials are considering a varsity racing crew, careful plans for which were submitted last week by a committee of students.

B. U. officials were inclined favor the idea, but are awaiting more developments before they return a judgment for or against it. President Daniel L. Marsh has expressed interest in the project, and has turned it over to the Varsity Committee on Student Activities for investigation.

White Sox Prexy Uses System To Stop Holdouts

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In attempting to meet the stubborn holdout tactics of his hired athletes, owner Lou Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox has stumbled over an interesting experiment. Perhaps the plan isn't original; perhaps it has been put into operation before. However, Comiskey has decided that it will cost a player exactly $100 of his hard-earned cash for each day he is tardy after the White Sox report at their Pasadena, Calif., spring training camp.

Commenting recently on his holdout situation, owner Comiskey said: "I was delighted with the improvement my team showed last year in the American League and the great work the boys did in the city series against the Cubs. The fact remains, however, that we were in seventh place in the turnstile league, a fact that some of the players appear not to realize.

"I am patient with the fellows who are trying to make more money for themselves, but the closed season on that practice will be March 3. Every day a player is late after that, whether he is signed or not, will cost him $100."

If Boston's two major league clubs, the Red Sox and Bees, are unsuccessful in reaching a compromise with their holdouts before the start of training activities, Comiskey's plan might be worth a trial. The Red Sox are listening to salary squawks from Ostermueller, Russell, Walberg, Dahlgren and Kroner. Buck Jordan is giving the Bees, particularly Bob Quinn, a long, loud argument.

At present the local organizations are employing the "silent" system, which generally is very effective. This plan consists of keeping the player in suspense by ignoring his demands. Bob Quinn has tossed Jordan's returned contract in the Beehive strong box and there it will stay until the North Carolina veteran is willing to talk figures more suited to his playing ability.

Yesterday, two more signed contracts arrived at the Beehive. They belonged to Debs Garms, the San Antonio outfielder, and James Southern, the McKeesport youngster, also a gardener. Twenty-three Bees are now in line, with 11 to go. The Red Sox have 22 satisfied men, with 10 remaining.

Aside from contract discussions, Eddie Collins said yesterday that Billy Evans, general manager of the Red Sox minor league interests, will be back at Fenway Park either tomorrow or Friday. At that time Collins and Evans will determine the future of several younger players on the Sox roster.

Evans will probably remain in Boston until close to the opening time of the club's minor league training camp at Little Rock, which will be in Billy's charge.

Collins said yesterday that for three months beginning Mar. 1, the American League will send Lew Fonseca and Roger Peckinpaugh on a promotional tour of all colleges in the East, South and Middle-Western sections of the country. The missionaries will give one day's instruction in each institution and will be aided by the league's sound motion picture, "Heads Up, Baseball."

Collins has written to Fonseca, promotional director of the circuit, expressing his willingness to help in booking colleges in this vicinity. However, it is possible Fonseca and Peckinpaugh have filled out their own schedules, making Collins' assistance unnecessary.

Any efforts by the American League to encourage baseball in the nation's colleges, is heartily endorsed by Collins. A former collegian himself, Eddie is aware of the fact that many of the game's greatest players were plucked from the campus.

Midget Car Drivers Arrive Back in Town

America's midget car drivers have started to arrive back in town, and by noon tomorrow they will all be here for the national indoor championship finals at the Boston Garden Thursday night.

Several of the drivers were in New York for the big testimonial dinner given Frankie Bailey in honor of his being named 3-A Eastern driving champion, and others returned to their homes in the middle-west.

Many of the drivers who failed to score enough points during the series to stand a chance of winning the title Thursday will not return for the big night, but there will be 18 standouts on hand. Even though several of the aces who will race Thursday night are out of the running, they have been given permission to battle for the cash purses.

As the championship now stands it looks like a three-cornered race between Bill Schindler, Wild Bill Holmes and Frankie Beeder. Schindler, of course, rates top billing by virtue of his greatest driving exhibition over the inaugural of a banked board track two weeks ago when he won the feature to take first place in the standing.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Keith Brown vaulted 14ft. 4in.; Walter Marty high jumped 6ft. 8¾in. to world records.

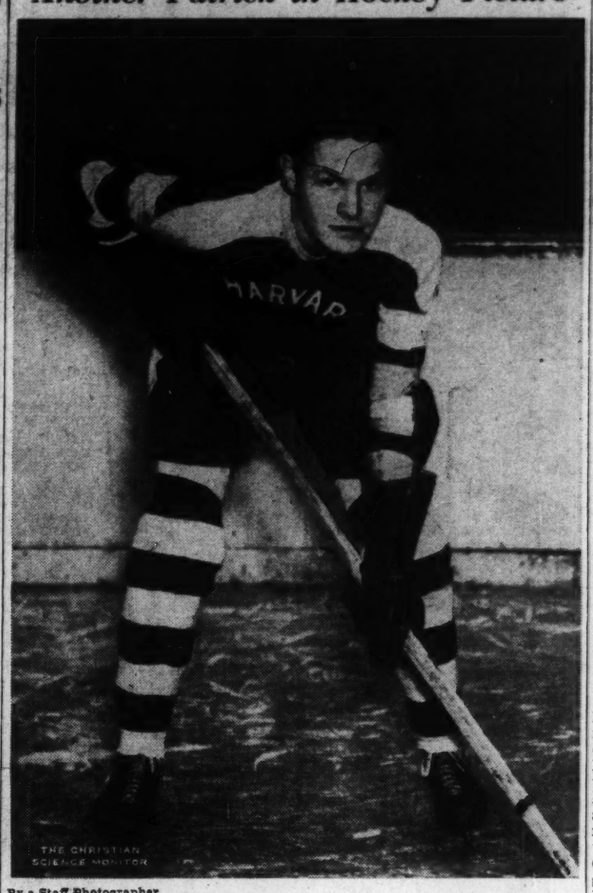
Five Years Ago

Gene Venzke ran world record mile in 4:10, beating Leo Lermond by 40 yards.

Vines Reaches Home

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 17 (AP)—With the plaudits of film celebrities still ringing in his ears, Ellsworth Vines led the touring professional tennis troupe into his home town today after administering a sound thumping to Fred Perry. Making the cross-country series stand 11 matches to eight in his favor, Vines whipped the Englishman 6—3, 6—3, 6—4 last night at Los Angeles.

Another Patrick in Hockey Picture



By a Staff Photographer

Montreal Hockey Fans Will Be Glad to Get a Peek at Joe Patrick (Above), Who Will Be Up There Saturday and Monday to Center the Third Harvard Line Against University of Montreal and McGill University. It Was in That City That Joe's Father, Frank, and Uncle, Lester, and Cousins, Lynn and Murray, Really Made Their Hockey Debuts

Crimson-Terrier Hockey Game Features Garden Doubleheader

Garden Lineup Tonight

Harvard		Boston University
Harding, lw		rw, Desrosiers
Ford, c		c, Lynch
Carr, rw		lw, Woodward
Hicks, ld		rd, Hoar
Allen, rd		ld, Neviackas
Mahoney, g		g, Golburn

Harvard Alternates: Mechem, Roberts, Cutter, Jameson, Patrick, Pope, Emerson, Ecker, Kidder.

Boston University Alternates: Cleverly, Dow, Kelleher, O'Sullivan, Kayser, Fagerlund, Engberg, Chandler.

Undefeated in its last 18 starts, which dated back to a year ago this month, Harvard's powerful hockey team tries for its 19th victory tonight when it meets Boston University at the Boston Garden in the feature game of a doubleheader. The Boston Olympics will play the Springfield Blue Way hockey team in the second game. The opening whistle is scheduled for 8 p. m.

Although it is generally conceded that tonight's game is a warm-up for the Crimson skaters before they take to the road for two important International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League games over the holiday week end—University of Montreal, Saturday and McGill on Monday—Harvard will have to be on its toes if it hopes to keep its slate clean.

Desrosier Standout

The Terriers' have shown improvement in their last two games and are expectd to be at their peak tonight. In Jerry Desrosier, B. U. has one of the outstanding hockey players in the East. He has scored 19 goals and has made eight assists for a total of 27 points. Harvard's big job will be to bottle-up this speedy wing.

This will be the Crimson's last home game until it meets Yale at the Boston Garden on March 6. Coach Joe Stubbs will stand pat on the lines and defenses which have been operating so well for the Crimson in recent games. Capt. George Ford will be at center for the first line with Austie Harding and Louis Carr on the wings. The second line has George Roberts at center with Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter on the wing. The third line will have Joe Patrick at center, Win Jameson at left wing and Ralph Pope on the right flank. Trof Hicks and Russ Allen will be on defense with George Mahoney in the goal.

Zucchini Brothers

Patrick is one of the most improved players on the Harvard squad. He started the season as a wing on the third line, but Stubbs, realizing he wasn't in his right place, shifted him to the center post. Since that shift was made Patrick has been going great guns. He is a good play maker as well as a clever stick handler. Patrick has scored two goals and assisted in four others.

In tonight's second game, a real contest is in store for followers of amateur hockey. The Olympics will be meeting the Blue Way club from Springfield. Two of the stars on this club are the Zucchini brothers. They played on the Italian Olympic team which defeated the American team at Garmisch last winter. The score was 2 to 1 and one of the Zucchini boys scored a goal against the U. S. A. and his brother assisted in the winning goal.

Lafayette Stickmen Invade New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna.—Lafayette will invade upper New York and New England this spring when the varsity lacrosse team meets Union College at Schenectady and Williams College at Williamstown. The schedule, calling for eight games, has been approved by the committee in charge of athletics, it was announced today. The complete schedule follows:

April 10—Swarthmore at Swarthmore; 13—Stevens at Hoboken; 17—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 23—Union at Schenectady; 24—Williams at Williamstown; May 1—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 8—N. Y. U. and 15—C. C. N. Y.

International Entry

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States eastern downhill ski championships next Sunday on Mt. Greylook's thunderbolt trail took on an international color today with the entry of the Swiss academic ski club. Three other teams were also entered from Dartmouth, Harvard and the Schussverein of Brookline. Dick Durrance and Ted Hunter, Olympic teammates, will be on Dartmouth's squad.

College Hockey Result

Northeastern 12 M. I. T. 4.

Boston Hockey Fans See Favorites Finally Win

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After long perseverance the Bruins at last banished the growing thoughts that they could not win a home game. Last night they eked out a 3-2 victory over the New York Rangers at the Garden and the light of happiness broke forth for home fans for the first time since the Bruins beat Rangers by the same score on the night of Jan. 3.

Since that Jan. 3 game the Bruins lost home encounters to Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, tied Amerks, and continued losing to Rangers, Detroit, Canadiens and Montreal. The victory also evened matters between Rangers and Bruins for the season, each team having won two games with three ending in overtime ties. Rangers, by the way, have won only one game in their last nine contests, although four were ties.

The game was one of the fastest of the season for the first two periods. In the third session only the spectacular work of Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie, prevented the Rangers from at least tying the score. The Bruins were able to maintain the pace for the first two periods, but their recent road tour had worn the team down and they bogged down from near exhaustion in the third period.

Tomorrow night the Bruins invade Montreal to meet the Maroons and return here to do battle with Canadiens Sunday. The victory last night lifted the locals into a 39-point tie with Rangers for second place in the American division standing. Rangers scored first, Keeling banging in a rebound of Murdoch's shot. Clapper tied the score on a play with Hollett. Cowley scored the second Boston goal and Goldsworthy the third. Shibicky ended the Rangers scoring.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Powers, former manager of the Boston Tigers and Cubs, dropped in for the game with five of his Syracuse players. He says he has a great team of speed boys at Syracuse, and is supplying Toronto Maple Leafs with recruits. Syracuse will play at Providence tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

During the pre-game dinner at which Lester Patrick was the honored guest, he could not be drawn into picking an all-star team. After the game, however, he did admit that Tiny Thompson is a great goalie. Patrick never has had a goalie he has really been sure of, but he is watching hopefully the work of Bert Gardiner, goalie of the Ranger "farm" team, Philadelphia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maurice Podoloff, president of the Can-Am section of the International-American Hockey League, was in town today. He is greatly enthused over the increased interest in minor league hockey since the joining of the International and Can-Am. On games played to date Springfield has increased attendance figures 37 per cent, Providence 36, New Haven 17 and Philadelphia 12.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the only other game played last night, Americans received a severe setback to their playoff hopes when beaten by Canadiens, 2-1. They have little chance now to overhaul Toronto for third place. Nels Stewart, veteran center of the Amerks, scored his team's only goal and set a new all-time league scoring record with 271 goals. Howie Morenz of the Canadiens had 270 until forced out of action with a broken leg. Babe Seibert and Johnny Gagnon scored goals for Canadiens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sylvio Mantha was on hand and after skating this week he may be ready to play a little against his former team mates, Canadiens, here Sunday. He cannot understand why the Bruins have been losing home games because, he said, "Bruins have looked awfully good in Montreal against Maroons and Canadiens." Mantha's steadiness would have been a great help to Goalie Thompson in that third period attack of Rangers.

Smith Is Pressed In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Clint Smith of the Philadelphia Ramblers remained the pacemaker in the International American Hockey League today, but was pressed closely in the race for scoring honors by Bryan Hextall, a teammate, and Gus Markle of Syracuse.

Smith was credited with 44 points in the official statistics made public yesterday, giving him a three-point margin over Hextall and the Syracuse ace, who are tied for second place. The rest of the field appeared to be outdistanced by the three leaders, with the nearest competitor, Eddie Convey of Syracuse, trailing Hextall and Markle by four points. The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assts	Pts
Smith, Philadelphia	21	23	44
Hextall, Philadelphia	24	17	41
Markle, Syracuse	14	27	41
Convey, Syracuse	11	26	37
Keating, Providence	11	23	34
Mason, Philadelphia	20	13	33
Asmundsen, New Haven	10	20	30
Mann, Syracuse	12	18	30
Parsons, Syracuse	21	9	30
Wares, Philadelphia	9	21	30
Doran, Syracuse	17	11	28
Duguid, Providence	15	12	27
Toupin, Springfield	10	17	27
Kuhn, Providence	14	12	26
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	17	25

College Swimming Result

Mass. State 44, Trinity 33.

College Fencing Result

Columbia 14, Yale 13.

Where to Dine

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The Home Forum

"The Man in 't Veld"

A FEW years ago, it was my good fortune to spend a fortnight near a duck decoy in Holland. The island it was on and its marshes were new ground to me; and, from a naturalist's point of view, that is always exciting!

The little steamer chugged its way slowly along the big canal, stopping at many points of call on the way; so the day was well advanced before I myself was landed. Being unable to speak Dutch, I had taken the precaution of writing the name of my destination clearly, to be shown to any enquiring official. Most helpful they proved to be, and eventually they handed me over to the dryer who had come to meet me at the little quay.

* * *

WE DROVE ALONG miles of perfectly straight road, bordered by wide deep ditches on either side. The surrounding fields were growing sugar-beet. Long rows of round green plants, each in its exact place, had not so much as the leaf of a weed to be seen.

After passing through a village, a few houses built alongside the road, we turned off to the farmhouse by the decoy. My host, "The man in 't Veld," as he styled himself, spoke beautiful English. A Dutch phrase-book and a little French helped me, when conversing with the family, who aided greatly by their quick intelligence.

* * *

THE DECOY LAY a little distance from the farm. A wooden bridge stretched over a wide ditch, the built-up road beyond leading through a tall reed-bed to the open pond in the middle. At this time of year, the reeds were all in their fresh spring green, last year's feathery brown heads waving above them. A small hut had been built on a promontory jutting out into the water, the path to it concealed by screens of reeds, so one could approach unseen by the birds on the water. Here there were always a few ducks swimming about; no doubt their mates were occupied with nests in the reed-beds near at hand.

On a sunny day, many a delightful hour could be spent there, listening to the warblers singing all around. The soft sighing of the wind through the reeds had a most soothing effect, and I fancy much of the song of the birds came to one in one's dreams.

* * *

OUTSIDE THE DECOY lay flat marshes, intersected by wide ditches and drained by the pumping windmills near the sea. Wooden bridges there were for the cattle, which proclaimed themselves by the gates leading on to them. Nobody but the owner could tell where the planks were by which he crossed himself, and which he moved to suit his own convenience!

On these marshes nested large numbers of little Black-headed Gulls. They were looked upon as egg-producers, and regarded as part of the stock on the farm. Each evening, when the children returned from school, they went out with their father, carrying large baskets. The eggs were collected systematically. Some nests were left to hatch out and provide a young generation for the gulls to bring up.

* * *

RUFFS AND REEVES there were, the Reeves nesting in the thick rough grass, while the Ruffs spent much of their time on their "fighting hill," a bare open patch of grass, trampled flat and hard by their feet. Every now and then, during the day, birds could be seen flying in from all sides to begin their curious performance. The feathers of their ruffs spread out round their necks, ruffs of all colors, chestnut, brown, black and white, and often mixtures of two or more colors, no two alike. With beak on the ground, they faced their adversary, remaining motionless for some time, quite oblivious of any happenings around them. On one occasion, when a party had chosen to dance on the high road, our keeper had to drive them away before we could proceed. When really excited, the birds leap high into the air, and run quickly about the hill, finally dispersing to their own localities when all is over.

* * *

THESE MARSHES WERE full of birds; they nested everywhere. Godwits, Avocets and Oystercatchers, and many others were hidden away in the grass. The sound of their voices filled the air, for they were never quiet during the whole of the twenty-four hours. Redshanks whistled from their perch on fence or gateway. Avocets, long-legged black and white birds, were particularly noisy when a stranger approached their nests; and, if the young were hatched, they were more vociferous still, and would stumble away, dragging outspread wings, rolling painfully from side to side, crouching low on the ground. One day a bird turned its back to the wind. Immediately its feathers were lifted straight up in the air and the helpless bird looked like an immense white ball, with no control whatever over its movements.

The days of my visit passed all too quickly, and many were the happy recollections carried away with me. One in particular is that of my hostess running after me when I came in, one cold day, a pottery bowl of red-hot charcoal in her hands which she thrust into mine in order to warm me. How much I longed for the long, full skirts of the Dutch women, which they dropped discreetly over the coals, thus enclosing the warmth. My own short tweeds could be put to no such use!

M. G. S. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph from Dorien Leigh, London

TILLER OF THE SOIL IN PEACEFUL SUSSEX

THE plowed fields on the South Downs are a whitish brown. Their chalky soil, crumbled by the frost, is ready for raking. The farmer follows in the wake of the harrow, ready to turn his team at the hedge. Though only a few miles distant from the great seaside resorts of Brighton and Worthing, the country round the little town of Steyning is quiet at this time of year.

During the three or four months of holiday season, there is a busy stream of traffic on every road through the Sussex Weald and over the Downs to the coast and back. All open spaces, all rough chalky tracks on the springy turf, all field paths are crowded with summer visitors and hikers. The matutinal song of the larks, soaring far above the bright gorse, seems louder here than anywhere else.

In winter there is often sea mist at morning and evening. The sun may be shining and the shoulders of the Downs rising clear to a blue sky, but in their folds a white fog billows out over the Weald. When it has rolled away, a wide, plotted landscape lies before one. On its undulations the farms and villages shelter among trees, the arable and pasture fields are outlined by hedges, protected by uplands and woods, remnants of the once covering forest or weald.

The trees are mostly oak and elm. Beeches on that famous Sussex landmark, Chanctonbury Ring, were specially planted by a landowner may years ago, in the days of landscape planning, to improve views from house or garden. From the heights you can see the Adur, meandering through its valley, and one or more of its old stone bridges. Looking south, one may glimpse the shimmer of the sea.

John Burroughs Dreams of the Valley

JUNE, 1863, was another notable month in his (John Burroughs') calendar, for it brought a meeting with Emerson on the parade ground at West Point, and also the reading of a book which changed his whole outlook on life. "I was teaching at the time in the little town of Highland Falls, a few miles below West Point, and it was in the library at the Academy that I chanced upon Audubon's monumental volume, 'The Birds of North America.'"

He had already reached Lowell and the *Atlantic Monthly* with an essay on "Expression," a piece of writing which seemed almost too good to be the work of a country schoolteacher; nevertheless it had been accepted and was about to be published, although Burroughs himself perceived its imitative quality. "It was to rid myself of the Emerson style that I turned my attention to 'back-country' themes, themes which were native to me."

In the midst of this resolve to tramp the woods and fields he came upon the work of Audubon, a discovery of enormous importance in his development. "It was like bringing fire to tow. I was ripe for adventure. I was in a good bird country. How eagerly and joyously I took up the study. It turned my enthusiasm into a new channel. It gave my walks a new delight. It made me look upon every grove and wood as a new storehouse of possible treasure."

To his love of back-country habits and customs and people he now added a keen desire to know the birds and to write of them. In this way the John Burroughs whom the world was to honor came into being. He had entered upon his distinctive field of literature—for even in this he was always the writer first of all—the naturalist was secondary.

This was in the midst of the Civil War, however, and for a time he could make only desultory studies. . . .

"October found me in Washington on my way to enlist. I didn't know just what service I should enter upon, but I felt that I was getting nearer to the scene of conflict at least." . . .

He became a guard in the Treasury at Washington and he soon came in comradeship with Walt Whitman whose influence upon him was immediate and fundamental. Furthermore, his confinement in the Treasury lent enchantment to his native landscape. "I saw its hills and streams through a haze of homesickness," he said, "a longing which put an aureole around every tree. At a desk in the Treasury in a sunless room, facing the blank wall of big iron door, I wrote 'Wake Robin' and other of my sketches."

In the cramping space and half-light of that gloomy place he dreamed of the radiant valley of Pepacton, and heard the foxes bark around the dark summit of Old Clump. In imagination he saw the flights of birds along the Delaware. In the silence of his granite corridor he kept the clock of the seasons. Slowly, tenderly he began to write the pages which expressed his longings for the open air and sun. Even when he spoke of this to me, long afterward, his voice took on a retrospective tenderness. "I seized every opportunity to get into the woods. Every holiday, every Sunday found me wandering about the hills of Rock Creek. That was how I came to miss Lincoln on the occasion of his second inaugural. I was away in the woods making the most of my day off."—HAMLIN GARLAND, in "Roadside Meetings." (New York: Macmillan.)

Prettymarsh

IN spring or winter, rain or snow
Prettymarsh is ever so:
A wild expanse of tuft and tree
And pools and inlets from the sea;
A place for spiraling of wings,
Of quiet for the thrush that sings
At evening to one voice alone
And hears it echo like his own.

Now on the marsh the fallen snow
Is coppery with sunset glow;
Beside the ice, in every lane
Bushes are blossoming again
And spruce and fir that never flower
Are dusted pink. Within the hour
The western cloud will dim its flame
And sky and earth become the same;
The fog of night will close around
The trees, the grasses and the ground.

Here sunsets blend the dark and day.
Time fades the colors rose to gray
In sky and silver pools and reeds
Reflected while the common weeds
In silhouette against the light
Become a garden of the night.
A wild, sweet place beside the sea,
Prettymarsh is poetry.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

Overcoming Evil With Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 571): "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good. Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil. Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

Spiritual man, being coexistent with God, Spirit, is not conscious of evil. He exists at the standpoint of harmonious action, in accord with the purpose of infinite Love. He dwells "under the shadow of the Almighty," and is subject only to the law of infinite good. But mankind seems to be surrounded with evil, and for this reason each one finds his progress hastened only as he recognizes what evil claims to do and understands that the entire claim to entity and power that evil would force upon thought, is made null and void through recognition of the ceaseless operation of the law of infinite Love.

An incident in the experience of one Christian Scientist served to emphasize the fact that the recognition of God's law, as present and operative, annuls the seeming effect of the so-called laws of matter or mortal mind. He was called upon to do an unusual amount of physical labor, considerably more than that to which he was accustomed. The work was undertaken with joy, gratitude for the opportunity of serving, and with no fear of inharmonious results. However, before the strenuous day was over he began to experience severe pain, apparently due to the unaccustomed exercise. The student stopped and faced the problem with a quick analysis of his thinking. Why had he apparently been cast into a prison of pain when his thought had been humble, grateful, joyous, and free? He sought meekly for the answer, and found that he had failed to acknowledge as supreme the law of infinite Mind, and had unwittingly allowed a so-called law of matter to parade its claim of overwork before his thought.

Instantly the student began to rejoice that there is but one Law-giver, and that God's law is ever operative, always resulting in good and never bringing penalty for right doing. As a result, he was very soon able to go on with the work, and the next day he was entirely free from any evil effects so that he was again able to do an unusual amount of physical labor in complete harmony.

The law of God, the law of infinite Principle, is ever operative. Nothing that anyone can think, or say, will make this law either more or less effective or operative. But the recognition of the continuous operation of God's law, and the humble placing of one's affairs under this law bring into manifestation the good constantly expressed by divine Love, the one cause and creator. The acceptance of spiritual law as the only real law always brings harmony into human experience.

Sickness, sin, disease—all inharmony—arise from a false claim of law, from the belief that matter has intelligence and substance, and that so-called material law is powerful and effective in shaping human experience. This claim has no reality; it arises from a false concept of the universe, from a misunderstanding of God and man. There is but one law, the law of God, good.

Evil seems real to frightened mortal sense; ghosts appear real to one who believes in supernatural apparitions; dreams and nightmares frighten and dismay the dreamer. But awakening from the dream of evil as real, one accepts "the panoply of Love," the understanding of God, who is infinite Love, and so places himself and his affairs under God's law. Thus he finds health, harmony, and happiness appearing and remaining in his experience.

Paul admonished the early Christians to put off "the old man." And one puts off "the old man," the false concept of man as mortal, as a dreamer, by bringing thought into subjection to divine Love, by utilizing the abundant ideas with which God constantly supplies His creation.

Evil is overcome by the recognition of its unreality and powerlessness, and by the acceptance and utilization of good as the only power and presence. Thought filled with spiritual truth and love has no place for error, and one who is consciously accepting the law of infinite Love as the only law, is hourly overcoming evil with good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Hurdy-Gurdy, Grind a Tune!

HURDY-GURDY, grind a tune!
Spring is coming—Spring will soon
Come tripping gaily down the street—
Play for her young dancing feet!
Saucy crocus stands in snow—
How she wishes it would go,
That the sleeping daffodil
May wake golden, and the squill
Don her gown of blue and green
To make beautiful the scene!
Faster, Giovino! Play
Sparkling music, play, play!
La la la de dum de dum—
I can't sing, but I can hum!
Little monkey, clamber up
To my window with your cup;
Here's a penny new and bright—
Spend it for a dream tonight!
Hurdy-gurdy, grind a tune!
Spring is coming—Spring will soon
Come tripping gaily down the street—
Play for her young dancing feet!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

VENCIENDO EL MAL CON EL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN la página 571 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "En todos los tiempos y bajo todas las circunstancias venced el mal con el bien. Conoceos a vosotros mismos, y Dios proveerá la prudencia y la ocasión para una victoria sobre el mal. Revestidos con la panoplia del Amor, el odio humano no os puede alcanzar."

Puesto que el hombre espiritual coexiste con Dios, el Espíritu, no puede estar consciente del mal. Existe en un estado de acción armoniosa, de acuerdo con el propósito del Amor infinito. Mora "bajo la sombra del Omnipotente" y está sujeto sólo a la ley del bien infinito. Pero el género humano parece estar rodeado por el mal, y por esta razón cada uno encuentra que su progreso se acelera sólo a medida que reconoce qué es lo que el mal pretende hacer, y al mismo tiempo comprende que esta entera pretensión de tener entidad y poder, que el mal quisiera sugerir a nuestro pensamiento, se anula completamente por el reconocimiento de la operación incesante de la ley del Amor infinito.

Un incidente en la experiencia de cierto Científico Cristiano sirvió para subrayar el hecho de que el reconocimiento de la ley de Dios como presente y operativa anula el efecto aparente de las así-llamadas leyes de la materia o de la mente mortal. Tenía que hacer de pronto una cantidad extraordinaria de trabajo corporal, bastante más de lo que acostumbraba hacer. Emprendió la labor con alegría y gratitud por la ocasión que le ofrecía de servir, sin temor alguno de consecuencias desfavorables. Antes de que el día hubiese pasado, sin embargo, empezó a sentir dolores agudos, evidentemente debido al ejercicio poco acostumbrado. Siendo un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, se paró y confrontó el problema con un análisis rápido de su pensamiento. ¿Por qué estaba confinado aparentemente en una prisión de dolores, cuando su pensamiento había estado humilde, agradecido, gozoso y libre? Con toda sinceridad estaba buscando una explicación, y encontró que había dejado de reconocer como suprema la ley de la Mente infinita, y sin saberlo había permitido que una supuesta ley material desarrollase la sugestión de exceso de trabajo delante de su pensamiento.

Instantáneamente, aquel discípulo empezó a alegrarse de saber que no hay más que un Legislador, y que la ley de Dios es siempre operativa, siempre productiva de bien, no trayendo nunca nada malo en recompensa por hacer bien. A consecuencia de esto le fué posible muy pronto continuar con su trabajo, y al día siguiente estaba enteramente libre de todo efecto desfavorable, así que pudo hacer una cantidad extraordinaria de trabajo corporal con perfecta armonía.

La ley de Dios, la ley del Principio infinito, es siempre operativa. Nada que una persona pudiera pensar o decir hará esta ley ni más ni menos efectiva u operativa. Pero el reconocimiento de la operación continua de la ley divina, y la humildad con que confiamos nuestros asuntos a la operación de esta ley, produce la manifestación del bien que se expresa constantemente por el Amor divino, la única causa y el único creador. La aceptación de la ley espiritual como única ley verdadera siempre trae armonía a nuestra experiencia humana.

La enfermedad, el pecado—toda discordia—emana de una errónea pretensión de ley, de la suposición que la materia tiene inteligencia y substancia, y que la así-llamada ley material es poderosa y efectiva en la formación de la existencia humana. Esta pretensión no tiene realidad; emana de un concepto erróneo del universo, de una equivocación acerca de Dios y del hombre: No hay más que una ley, la ley de Dios, el bien.

El mal parece verdadero para el sentido mortal atemorizado; los espectros parecen verdaderos al que crea en apariciones sobrenaturales; los sueños y las pesadillas asustan y amedrentan al soñador. Pero al despertar de ese sueño que el mal es verdadero y efectivo, uno acepta "la panoplia del Amor", el entendimiento del Dios que es el Amor infinito, y se coloca a sí mismo como a sus asuntos bajo la ley de Dios. Así encontrará que la salud, la armonía y la felicidad van manifestándose y permaneciendo en su experiencia.

San Pablo aconsejó a los cristianos de su tiempo que se desnuden "del hombre viejo". Y uno puede desnudarse "del hombre viejo", del concepto erróneo acerca del hombre como mortal,—como un soñador,—sujetando el pensamiento al Amor divino y utilizando las ideas abundantes, de las cuales Dios provee Su creación constantemente.

El mal se vence al reconocer uno su falta de realidad y de poder y al aceptar y utilizar el bien como único poder y única presencia. El pensamiento que esté lleno de verdad y amor espirituales no tiene lugar para el error, y el que esté aceptando conscientemente la ley del Amor infinito como ley única, está venciendo el mal con el bien a todas horas.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Contents of the Whatnot

SOME day someone will write the history of the Whatnot, with its odd, and for the most part attractive, collection of socio-historical fetishes; the tropic shell carved minutely with the Lord's Prayer; Indian arrowheads; the glass paper-weight with glass flowers inside, or a picture of the Centennial; the stuffed bird; the wax flowers; the polished buffalo horn; the "mineral specimens" from California; all those curious keys which unlocked for the ancestors aesthetic emotion and intellectual curiosity. I am sure if I had a proper Whatnot at hand, I could lead you by it through the whole aesthetic history of the Middlewest. I could touch the hidden life, the obscure, the unconfessed root of the art impulse from which I am indubitably sprung. But we had no Whatnot in our house, not even a home-made one of wire-threaded spools and walnut stain.

Looking back, I can realize now that the child with staring eyes and the great mane of tawny curls, who used to creep slowly along the rail that divided the "art department" of the county fair from the milling crowd, taking in with avid, slow absorption the now obsolete tufted and cut-out and cross-stitched counterpanes, the infinitely fine crocheted antimacassars, the picture frames of shells and acorn cups and prickly seeds, seeing them grow with time more curious and tasteless, and valued for their singularity, was seeing much more than that. She was seeing the passing of that initial impulse toward aestheticism so hardily kept alive for three generations on the contents of Whatnots, and on little else.—MARY AUSTIN, in "Earth Horizon, an Autobiography." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 16-17

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

New R. I. Labor Division Chief For 'Fair Play'

McMahon Says That Only Chiselers Have Anything to Fear From Him

Asks Co-operation

Finds 80 Per Cent of Manufacturers Desire to Do the Right Thing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17—Chiselers in Rhode Island industry will be dealt with to the full extent of the powers of the State Department of Labor, but other manufacturer shave little to fear from him, Thomas F. McMahon, director of the division of labor, said in his first official utterance since he gave up the leadership of the United Textile Workers of America to direct the State's industrial affairs.

Furthermore, the veteran union leader and close associate of John L. Lewis in the establishment of the Committee on Industrial Unionism, made it clear that there would be no discrimination between union and non-union workers and that all employers would be given a fair deal.

The statement, the first made by Director McMahon, was favorably received in industrial circles, where considerable anxiety had been expressed as to the program he would follow after assuming the position held by L. Metcalfe Walling, a lawyer and former director, who had spent the past two years reorganizing the divisions in accordance with legislation authorized by the Democratic administration under the leadership of former Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

This restlessness of employers is said to have reached its height within the months when the C. I. O. moved into Rhode Island and started a campaign among gas workers, rubber workers and employees in the textile mills.

The Rhode Island committee for the C. I. O. elected Joseph Sylvia, veteran U. T. W. official, its chairman, and announced elaborate plans for the organization work here. Mr. Sylvia was a McMahon trained organizer before he was selected to organize the woolen and worsted workers here under the direction of their federation.

Will Co-operate

The labor division director said that his long experience in the labor movement had shown him that 80 per cent of the employers desired to do the right thing and will co-operate with him in curbing the activities of the chiselers "who make it impossible for anyone to make a living."

Mr. McMahon expressed hope that the department of labor, for the first time in the history of the State, might be welded into an organization that, having complete information regarding industrial trends, would be in a position to nip in the bud incipient causes of industrial friction.

"In this way," said the new director, "I feel that we can perform a real and long-needed service not only to the employer and the worker but, more important, to the general public, that is always the sufferer in industrial strife."

With a strongly organized labor department, in position to take the lead as arbiter in all matters that might lead to industrial friction, Mr. McMahon believes employers in Rhode Island will be encouraged not only to co-operate, but that the situation eventually will be such as to attract more business concerns to settle in this State.

This, he pointed out, would provide employment, and "the larger the pay roll the greater would be the benefit to all interests in the community."

Mr. McMahon said: "I promise everyone a square deal. The Governor has given me an absolute free hand in running this department. Through the experience of many years I have had, I believe, an opportunity to understand both sides of the industrial problem, and I appreciate as never before the responsibility that this department owes to the public, the third angle in the triangle."

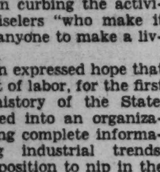
The director emphasized the important part that the division is

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with slight temperature change, lowest temperature tonight slightly below 20 degrees; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; fresh to strong northwest to north winds diminishing Thursday.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Maine: Partly cloudy; colder in the southeast portions tonight; Thursday fair, rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, not so cold in north portion tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong north winds tonight diminishing Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	15	Minneapolis	30	18
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	22	22	New York	24	24
Denver	26	20	Norfolk	28	28
Jacksonville	36	34	Philadelphia	24	24
Kansas City	42	36	St. Louis	30	28
Helena	26	24	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	24	22
Miami	66	68			

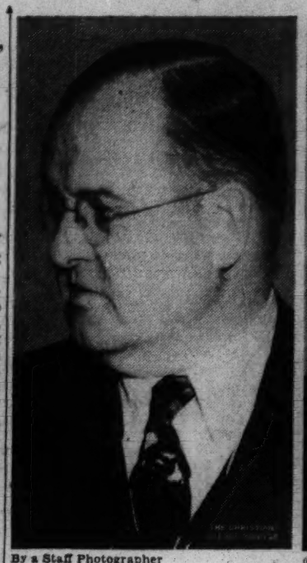
A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 17
B—Minimum, Feb. 16

High Tide at Boston

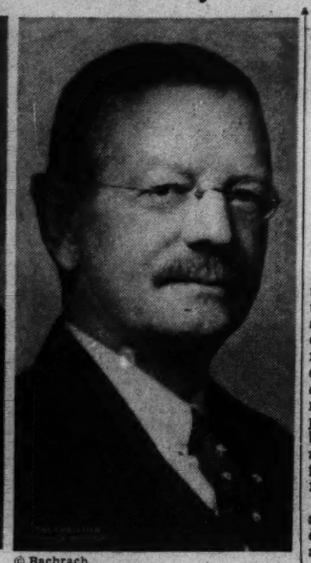
Wednesday, 7:58 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 4:23 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:47 p. m.

Resolved: That Tax Limit of $25 on Real Estate Should Be Enacted by the Legislature



By a Staff Photographer
Charles J. Fox



© Bachrach
James M. Rothwell

Corporations and Trusts, Not Small Home Owners, Would Gain

No

By Charles J. Fox

City Auditor, Boston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who will benefit from a $25 tax limitation?

In seeking an answer to this question consideration must be given to four classes or objects—rent payers, home owners, income-producing property owners and real estate in general. What benefits, if any, would these four classes obtain from the proposed constitutional amendment?

Rent payers: The members of this group, which constitutes the most numerous class in any municipality, own no taxable property and pay no taxes directly to their local community. This does not mean, however, that they bear no part of the local tax burden. Their contributions to the local cost of government are made indirectly in the form of rentals for their homes and prices for the services and commodities which they purchase. Will the enactment of $25 tax limitation result in decreased rentals and lower prices for rent payers

The recorded experience of communities in tax limit states shows that rent reductions have not accompanied tax limitation. This is not surprising when it is realized that rentals are regulated largely by the economic law of supply and demand. If the demand for houses slackens in a community or the supply of houses increases rent payers benefit because the onus is then on the landlord to place a rent on his property which will attract prospective tenants. When either of these conditions is present the size or amount of the tax rate is of little consequence in the fixing of rental prices and schedules. In recent years when numbers of families feeling the pinch of economic conditions have "doubled up" in housekeeping, thus creating a surplus of tenants and homes, rentals have not followed the steady upward movement in tax rates.

With this fact clearly established in their minds, will landlords feel disposed to lower present rentals in the event of the adoption of tax limitations? Not unless the economic law previously mentioned forces such action. Tax reduction will not mean lower rentals for tenants and neither will it mean lower commodity and service prices. The service charges of gas, electric and telephone companies are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, and no reduction would be made unless ordered by this regulatory body. Manufacturers' prices for goods made for a national market in competition with producers outside of the State are not likely to be perceptibly affected by tax limitation in Massachusetts. The benefits of tax limitation to rent payers as a group, therefore, would appear to be remote and uncertain.

On the other hand, the members of this group would feel acutely any curtailment or stoppage in municipal services. As the largest group in any community, rent payers naturally receive the greatest benefits from such municipal services as schools, hospitals, libraries, parks and playgrounds. The great expansion which has occurred in every municipality in these types of services in the last decade and a half has been due largely to the demands

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Investors in Real Estate Cannot Afford to Pay Higher Rate

Yes

By James M. Rothwell

President, Boston Real Estate Exchange
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Property owners have recognized the serious menace of increasing taxes for many years, but so long as rents were sufficient to pay all operating costs and leave a small return on the investment, it was difficult to get a hearing. Now everyone is interested, but our government officials have not solved the problem of a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, so we are asking for a tax limit on real estate, to protect our investments against further confiscation.

The best reason I can advance for a $25 tax limit is that it is all real estate can afford to pay and survive as an attractive and sound investment. As taxes advance, values decrease. Industry moves to localities where the tax burden is more equitable. Investments in real estate, where the tax burden is excessive, are slowly but surely being confiscated. Place real estate on a sound investment basis and the entire structure of our municipalities will improve and skilled labor will go back to work. We must cease to think in terms of real estate being the sole beneficiary of local governmental services and protection as well as its being the sole source of wealth on which the cost of government must be imposed.

In 1916, when the income tax went into effect, home owners and other real estate owners throughout the state were paying an average of $19.14 a thousand for a tax, and today they are paying an average tax, throughout the State, of $35.33.

Since 1916, year by year, the real estate tax has increased with the increasing cost of government, and real estate has carried the whole burden, with the result that today the tax on incomes is the same as it was in 1916, while the real estate tax is almost double. In 1934, under present tax laws, real estate and tangible property bore 61.61 per cent of all governmental expense, and real estate bore from 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the expense of local, city or town government.

It would appear that practically every form of taxes now has some limit except real estate, which is the sponge that absorbs the cost of all additional funds required for public services. Do you realize that the real estate tax is used to balance the budget and is not based on the ability of real estate to pay its proportional share of the cost of government? First, the city or town prepares its budget. Against the budget is credited all estimated income from income taxes, license fees, etc., and the balance is charged pro rata against the assessed value of all real estate and tangible property.

The 1936 Legislature appointed a recess committee to study the tax problem. Up to date nothing has been accomplished in the way of obtaining a tax limitation, and the only result has been an educational program in which apparently everyone agrees that real estate is overtaxed.

Eight States Have Law

Tax limitation is now law in the states of Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Indiana, Rhode Island and Washing-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Murphy to Fight Any Attempt To Force Him Out

"I'll fight any attempt at removal proceedings," announced Commissioner of Agriculture Howard Haynes Murphy today. His administration was put on the grid by representatives of prominent farm organizations on Monday.

While Mr. Murphy was reiterating his intention to stick to his post, Governor Hurley sent at noon today a message to the Executive Council regarding the Agriculture Department and its head. Last night, the Governor said that while he planned to submit protests to the council, he would not recommend the removal of Mr. Murphy.

Ousting of the Curley-appointed commissioner was demanded by the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau and other similar organizations. The embattled farmers also complained of inefficiency in other branches of the department, asked specifically for the firing of former Senator William F. Madden, director of the division of markets; George Moran, director of the division of soil survey and affairs, and any in the department who are not up to their jobs. The delegation also demanded the discharge of Frank Pedonti, former executive messenger; John P. Brennan, former Governor Curley's so-called "Ambassador to Washington," and Edward Shattuck from the Milk Control Board. This trio was appointed under the Curley administration.

Mr. Murphy has engaged the services of Francis X. Hurley, former State auditor and a Democrat, to defend him. Mr. Hurley is also acting for Frank L. Kane, assistant commissioner of public works, and former assistant secretary of Governor Curley, who has refused Governor Hurley's demand for resignation from his new post. The matter of Mr. Kane's resignation has remained more or less in abeyance for a month.

Sweeping Inquiry Demanded Into Banking System

Legislative Hearings

Charges that interests of 18,000 depositors were made a "political football" in the transactions of the Medford Trust Company in 1931 and that the conditions under which it was permitted still existed under Massachusetts banking laws were made today by John J. Murphy, former assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules.

Mr. Murphy's attack on the state banking system was made during his argument for favorable action on his petition for appointment of a special commission to investigate the operation of laws relating to the division of banks and loan agencies and to banking institutions.

"If Massachusetts is to hold its place, every man connected with the banking system should be above reproach," Mr. Murphy said.

"Under present conditions, the door is open for the praiticing of the self-same identical manipulations which occurred years ago. Unless the doors are closed when security returns, Massachusetts banks will oe imperiled. There must be revision and codification of banking laws in this state."

* * *

Although declaring that there is need for economy and improved personnel, Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican floor leader of the Senate, today urged the Joint Rules Committee to defer action on his bill seeking reorganization of state departments. His measure called for appointment of a special commission to study the subject.

The floor leader made his recommendation because of the expected establishment of a new special commission which would study taxation and public expenditures.

"It is common knowledge," the Senator declared, "that many state departments, including the Metropolitan District Commission, are not of the standard they should be. However, I am not going to press my measure at this time because of the expected creation of a new commission on expenditures. There is need for a thorough study to bring about economy and an improved personnel in this state department."

Senator Cotton's suggestion was endorsed by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Boston Port Held Benefited By Ruling on New York Piers

Log of the Custom House

In common with other North Atlantic ports, Boston is the beneficiary today of two rulings ending allegedly unfair practices on New York piers.

A happy sidelight on the affair is the fact that even shippers who have been following the discriminatory practices at New York appear pleased to have them terminated.

News that A. L. Lansdale, attorney examiner of the new United States Maritime Commission, had recommended that steamship lines serving New York be required to limit free time allowed on imports on their piers to a maximum of 10 days, brought wide rejoicing at the Custom House headquarters of the Boston Port Authority. The examiner called the unlimited free storage plan on New York piers "unreasonable" and "in violation of Section 17 of the Shipping Act of 1916."

His report disclosed that the steamship lines themselves admit the practices complained of to be "very expensive" yet they continue to indulge in them for competitive reasons. Compulsory ending of the concessions would be welcome all around, it is intimated.

This development is the second within a fortnight to bring smiles of satisfaction to the faces of Boston port boosters. Only last week the railroads serving New York were taken to task sharply by the Interstate Commerce Commission for engaging in similar "unfair and discriminatory" practices at New York.

Some time ago, the railroads were ordered "to cease and desist" from their practice of granting the so-called storage-in-transit privilege on waterborne traffic, at low and non-compensatory rates for storage, handling and insurance. But they appealed the ruling. Last week the I. C. C. refused to reconsider its original order or to modify it.

Railroad and steamship practices of this kind gave New York an advantage that shippers were quick to use, but which were detrimental to competing North Atlantic ports. For several years the Boston Port Authority has stood in the front-line trenches in a battle for abolition of these practices, charging unfair discrimination against Boston. Similar complaints have been made by the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

* * *

What a wider, deeper and straighter Cape Cod Canal will do for shipping, is indicated in a report of the United States Engineers. The Federal Government is spending close to $5,000,000 in improving the canal. In January 681 vessels passed through the canal, 37 per cent more than in the same month of last year when 497 vessels used the waterway. Larger boats are using the canal, as total net registered tonnage of the January traffic was 48 per cent greater than a year ago.

Negro Woman Pleads for Pension

An aged negro woman, a former slave, has asked Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, to help her obtain an old-age pension, the Mayor disclosed today.

She is Mrs. Catherine Shields Pendleton, of Roxbury, who told the Mayor she was employed in Washington ,D. C., as a child when President Lincoln, who had freed her from slavery, was assassinated. She has been refused a pension so far because of inability to produce a birth certificate or other identifying records.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelnoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey, and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Doman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

EXETER — "Mad Holiday," with Elissa Landi and Edmund Lowe. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 9:55. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple and Robert Young. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Tomorrow: "The Man Who Lived Twice," with Isabel Jewell and Ralph Bellamy. Also "Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Pert Kelton.

REPERTORY—"Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 2:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 3:55, 8:10, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Civil War Days," "Yellowstone," "The Land Of Genghis Khan," "Snow King," "Where Champs Meet," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power, Jr. Also "Clarence," with Roscoe Karns and Eleanor Whitney.

MEMORIAL — Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once." 10:45 a. m., 12:58, 3:13, 5:28, 7:43, 9:58.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Fauré Requiem Concert. Richard Burgin, conductor. Assisted by the Bach Cantata Club and a Chamber Orchestra. 8:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Youth Forum. Max Lerner on "Must America Choose?" 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Eunice Harriet Avery on "Analysis of World Affairs." 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

SALON OF ALLIED ARTS—Sketch of literary life by Margaret Lee Rumbeck. Music by Alexander Romanesque, violinist, assisted by Domenick DiGrasia, violinist, and Louise Dumas, accompanist. 204 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

UNIVERSITY — Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth." 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN—"Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. 11:21 a. m., 1:47, 4:34, 7:21, 10:08. Stage: Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, with a complete musical revue. Tomorrow: "The Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. Stage: Judy, Annie and Jake (The Canova Family).

BOSTON—"Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. 10:53 a. m., 1:46, 4:39, 7:32, 10:25. Stage: Olsen and Johnson. Tomorrow: "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame. Stage: George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard, and Helen Morgan.

TREMONT — Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 8:45, 11:45, a. m., 3:01, 6:38, 9:55. Also "Colleen," with Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell. 10:17 a. m., 1:17, 4:44, 8:11

MODERN—"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40. Also "King of Hockey." 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:08, 8:38.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

McGrady and Lowell Clash On Child Amendment Issue; Education Effect Stressed

Taken by a Staff Photographer at the Hearing
Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell
Opposing Child Labor Amendment

Edward F. McGrady
Favoring Child Labor Amendment

Crowd of More Than 800 Attends Hearing at the State House

Both the Speakers Warmly Applauded

Watt Opens Testimony for Measure With Plea for Committee Approval

Latest attempt to obtain ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature of the proposed child-labor amendment to the United States Constitution was marked by vigorous debate today between Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

A crowd of more than 800 persons —largest ever to attend a child-labor hearing in this State—alternately listened raptly and applauded warmly as the two speakers argued the possible effects of the amendment upon the education and private up-bringing of children.

Mr. Watt sought by his testimony to show the Republican-controlled Legislature that prominent members of the G. O. P. have repeatedly supported the child labor amendment.

He read quotations from former Presidents Hoover, Coolidge and Harding to this fact and from Alfred M. Landon, the party's candidate for President last year.

He pointed out that the G. O. P. had endorsed legislation opposing child labor in its national platforms of 1916 and 1920 and had endorsed the proposed Constitutional amendment in its platform of 1924.

A similar stand had been taken by the Democratic party in those years.

To date, 27 states have ratified the amendment and approval of nine more is needed to write the provision into basic law.

Mr. McGrady, arriving here for the hearing, said he came as "a private citizen, not as representative of President Roosevelt or in any other official capacity."

Referring to Gov. Charles F. Hurley's recent attack upon the proposed amendment, Mr. McGrady said:

"Governor Hurley doesn't think for the people of Massachusetts. I believe they are not opposed to the amendment."

Assailed Measure

Dr. Lowell assailed the proposed amendment, as he has many times before, as "not truly a child labor amendment," but a proposal to "regulate the entire life of the child."

Mr. McGrady, who lobbied for the amendment as spokesman for the American Federation of Labor in Congress at the time of its passage in 1924, denied that the measure will give such sweeping powers to the Federal Government and held its passage is necessary to abolish "slavery of children in industry."

A slight flurry was caused at the hearing when Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, spoke slightingly of Dr. Lowell and referred to his statements as "gibberish."

Audience Gasped

Persons in the audience gasped and Senator John D. McKay (R) of Quincy, chairman of the legislative committee on constitutional law,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Police Turn Tables On Self-Tagging Parkers

Boston News Today

'Tag-Yourself' Parkers Tagged

The Boston police department couldn't wait until April Fool's Day to retaliate against the all-day parker in downtown Boston who tags his own car and goes into his office chuckling over how he has fooled the police.

Tonight, when the "tag-yourself" parker comes out of the office he will find the police have switched tickets on him. Instead of the usual red tag, the police today substituted blue ones. By this simple expedient the "tag-yourself" offender will at least "have to buy up a new stock of tickets," declared Capt. John T. O'Dea, head of the Traffic Division, today.

Motorists saving the red tags obtained early in the year and using them to tag their own cars have developed into a racket of no small proportions, said Captain O'Dea. From now on, the police promised to keep these "tag-yourself" artists guessing what color will come next.

Heavy Shipment Of Gold Arrives

Veiled in secrecy, a big shipment of gold arrived last night in the strong room of a Norwegian ship bringing 28,822 bales of wool from Australia to Boston. The gold, which had been put aboard at Melbourne, was heavily guarded all night and removed this morning in armored trucks, for a destination which was also kept a complete secret.

The ship was the motor vessel Taronga, which brought 9000 tons of cargo from Australian ports for Boston, New York and England. She is scheduled to sail for New York on Saturday after discharging the second largest cargo of wool ever landed at Boston.

The International Mercantile Marine, agents for her owners, requested Commissioner of Public Safety Paul Kirk to send guards to the ship last night, pending the removal of the gold. Four state troopers responded to the call. Armed with shot guns, they were stationed on the ship at Commonwealth Pier in South Boston all night. A corps of extra customs guards, heavily armed, was also on duty.

Before the 22 cases containing the gold were taken from the Taronga this morning, four patrol wagon loads of Boston police, bearing machine guns, took up strategic position at about 8 a. m.

Whether the gold was in bars, dust or coin could not be learned and its destination, it was stated, would not be disclosed under any circumstances until after its safe arrival.

When the ship's manifest was filed later today it revealed that the 22 boxes of gold were valued at 308,764 pounds sterling, and had been shipped from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at Melbourne to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The general opinion was, however, that the latter would forward them to some other destination.

Costume Plates Shown at Library

A number of costume plates, all related to well-known operas and plays, have been prepared by the art department of the WPA Adult Recreation project in Boston, and will be placed on display on Feb. 20 in the Fellowes Athenæum branch of the Boston Public Library. The exhibit will remain through Feb. 27.

All the plates have been executed in color and each one is accompanied by a brief explanatory caption.

Citizens Demand Brookline Action

Officials of Brookline had before them today a plea for an end to dual office holding by two local judges and a statement that the tax rate could be lowered by $8 through more efficient management.

The statement and plea were made last night by Sylvester Kaufman of Brookline, an attorney, at a protest meeting, attended by more than 600 citizens, in Whitney Hall, Coolidge corner. The meeting was called by a committee headed by Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, social registerite known for her anti-liquor activities, following recent Grand Jury investigations of vice and crime conditions in Brookline.

Mr. Kaufman was one of three speakers at the 40-minute meeting. The others, Barrett White and Lincoln Yalden, belittled the Grand Jury report. White said too many liquor licenses had been granted in the town. A second meeting, at which candidates for the Board of Selectmen will be allowed to speak, is scheduled for the same hall on Friday evening.

Ash Collections In Labor Dispute

Nine men employed by a city contractor to remove ashes in the Brighton-Allston district were on strike today because of a wage dispute, but the contractor, Thomas J. McCue, promised to hire additional men and continue ash collections without further disruption.

Meanwhile, Mayor Mansfield, Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley and Commissioner of Public Works Edward M. Richardson were prepared to take legal steps to compel Mr. McCue to live up to his contract, if further complaints were received from the Brighton-Allston district.

County Form of Government On Defensive in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 17—The old system of county government is on the defensive this year in Connecticut. From several directions there are movements under way which, if successful, will take from the counties some of the few functions remaining to them. One of these moves came to the front in the General Assembly this week, a proposal to establish a state jail farm.

Before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, proponents of the plan, including most of the welfare organizations of the State, laid their claim for $500,000 to get the jail farm started on a site already under option to the State in Glastonbury.

All male jail prisoners, sentenced to 60 days or longer, they propose, would be sent to the jail farm, instead of serving their time in county jails. At the farm they would have healthful outdoor work, would raise much of their own food and would, it is contended, have a better chance for rehabilitation than when confined in cells.

Twice before the General Assembly has considered the jail farm idea and has gone no further with it than to authorize the Glastonbury options. County commissioners, who conduct the present jails and have plans of their own for enlarging and modernizing them, have been prominent in the opposition. Adoption of the bill would reduce the present jails to mere detention quarters for prisoners awaiting trial and those sentenced for short terms.

Later in the session another bill of more serious import to the county governments will come up for hearing, transferring the care of dependent children from the counties to the State. Maintenance of jails, county courthouses and county homes for neglected and orphaned children constitutes the sum total of county governmental functions.

In a report made public this week, Kenneth L. Messenger, former commissioner of child welfare in Connecticut, now resigned, sharply criticized the present system of county control of child wards. With responsibility divided between the State and counties, serious harm was being done to hundreds of children, he declared, through red tape and delays.

On the side of the State in that controversy is now ranged the Federal Government. Social security funds for dependent children will not be granted Connecticut until the State has larger authority in their control.

* * *

The General Assembly, getting farther behind schedule, has failed in the past week to enact a single piece of legislation. Five-minute sessions have been the order of the day while committee clerks are still sort-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Cherry Tree Tale Still Upheld By Maine Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, Feb. 16—Despite the skepticism of many historians, the tale of Washington and the cherry tree is still believed down East, for the people feel they have evidence to prove it.

They have the word of a West Virginia historian, Webster D. M. Smith, of Goalsberg, and every year around Washington's birthday, they tell Mr. Smith's story again.

Mr. Smith asserted that Washington's aunt, Martha Ball Smith, was living in Maine when a secret conference of colonial delegates was held in Massabesic Plantation (now Waterboro) to obtain the assent of Maine to the revolutionary plans.

When the name of Washington was criticized by the Maine representatives as that of a man too young to lead the proposed rebel army, his aunt, the only woman present, told this story:

"George and his older half-brothers," she said, "quarreled frequently over the right to pick the cherries on their father's Virginia plantation. Usually, the others drove George and his friends away.

"One summer, George made up his mind to settle the question for good and all. There was one tree that always caused trouble because the cherries were so sweet. One day, when they were ready to eat, George got up early in the morning and, armed with a hatchet, climbed the tree and waited for the enemy.

"He had not long to wait. The big boys came and demanded his surrender. He jumped out of the tree and before the eyes of his half-brothers he took his hatchet and cut the tree down, exclaiming as he chopped, 'By the Eternal, if Mary Ball's son can't have these cherries, no one shall have them!'

"George's father was notified and George told the truth as to what he had done. Gentlemen, have you any longer a doubt as to my nephew's courage?"

Job Placement Average High At Worcester Tech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17—A job with each diploma could almost be guaranteed by Worcester Polytechnic Institute to prospective students on the record of achievement of the Tech Placement Service.

Started in 1923 with Herbert F. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of alumni association, as director, the service has increased in efficiency so that practically every graduate for the past four years has a job, and the way has already been paved for most of the class of '37 to go to work as soon as graduation exercises are over.

The service has been developed to a point where it goes much further than merely finding openings for graduates. Under the system now used, candidates for degrees are interviewed by Mr. Taylor, or his assistant, John H. Porteus, '32. Then they are graded on their comparative personality, appearance, scholarship and college activities. These facts are filed, together with a photograph of each senior. When openings are found, the files are consulted and men selected with the required qualifications. Those concerned are notified and advised to write the company and make formal application for the position.

The service follows the graduates after they are employed. In some instances graduates accept positions in lines unsuited to their training. In other instances graduates receive positions in lines consistent with their training, but with which for various reasons they are dissatisfied. They are so listed and the service endeavors to place them eventually in positions to their liking.

'Air Educator'

Courtesy United Air Lines

Miss Helen Stansbury

Director of the Women's Air Traffic Division of United Air Lines

Woman Carries 'Travel by Air' Slogan to Women

Miss Helen Stansbury, probably the air transport industry's first woman air traffic official, arrived in Boston today ready to tackle her unique job, only seven weeks old, which is to get more women to fly.

Miss Stansbury who has already flown 14,000 miles as United Air Lines' first woman air traffic official, has a "field" stretching from Boston to San Diego and from Washington, D. C. to Vancouver, B. C. It is the United's new experiment in bringing greater safety to air travel.

In a project as new and untried as hers, Miss Stansbury fairly "hounds" out new groups before which to present her message. In search of traffic, she addresses women's clubs, prominent professional women, lawyers, farmers' wives, conventions and other gatherings. Her mission, she says, is not to get women to fly against their best judgment, but rather to educate them to what air travel offers.

Plenty of Questions

Many women, Miss Stansbury believes, don't fly because there are many questions they want answered—not about safety as one might imagine, but about air travel conveniences. For instance, they ask, "Can I take my baby along." "Can I wear a nice afternoon dress and have it clean and unwrinkled when I finish the journey." There are scores of other questions that women feel can be answered only by another woman.

Miss Stansbury adds that these are some of the reasons why stewardesses were placed on United Air Lines seven years ago. While stewardesses were chosen partly for their good looks and ability to tell passengers to "fasten their seat belts, please," they were also picked for their ability to care for babies and young children.

"In fact," Miss Stansbury said, "you call up our company with your baby's formula and we'll have it out to the airport when you bring the child."

Eager to Fly

All over the country, Miss Stansbury found, women were eager to fly and jumped at the opportunity to journey by air. And she found her job rapidly became a cynosure as scores of women begged her to think of them if she needed an assistant.

Regarding her success, Miss Stansbury said that if her work is found valuable in promoting air traffic United plans to establish women traffic officials of like type in every key city in the country.

"Think of what a vast new field that opens for women in the air game," she added.

Amazingly enough as practically the only woman who promotes air travel, she had never flown previously to her new job, but her enthusiasm for air travel has reached the point where it is "high up" on the list of "things she likes to talk about."

Maine Crop Loan Preparations Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

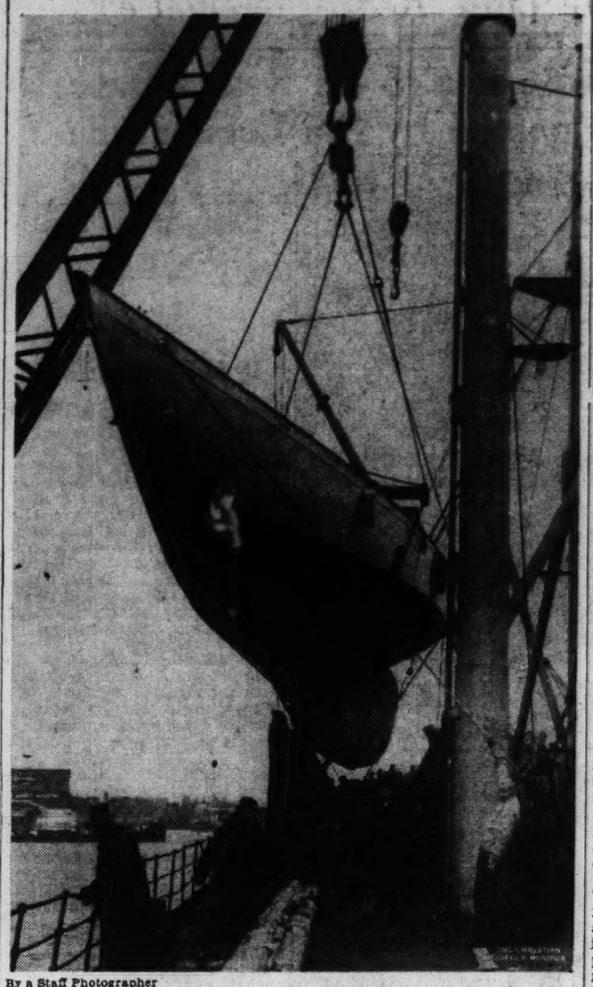
BELFAST, Maine, Feb. 17—Joseph M. Jackson, field supervisor of the Emergency Crop Loan at his office in Belfast, Maine, states that preparations are being rushed by his department so that loans may be secured early by Maine farmers who will share in the $50,000 federal seed and fertilizer appropriation.

County committees are being set up as last year, with headquarters for this area in the post office building at Belfast. Mr. Jackson thinks that within a week or two the departments will be ready to receive applications. The interest rate this year has been reduced to 4 per cent.

Senate Committee Votes Walsh Bill to Buy Fish

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee approved today a bill by Senator Walsh (D-Massachusetts) authorizing appropriation of $2,000,000 to enable the Surplus Commodity Corporation to purchase fish for relief distribution.

All Aboard for San Francisco



By a Staff Photographer

The Schooner Yacht Joan II

Craft Is Shown Being Loaded Aboard the Missourian for Transportation to Pacific Coast

Busy Yachting Season Is Forecast As Boats Are Shipped to Pacific Coast

Blue water is calling and yachtsmen are preparing for a long and busy summer on both seacoasts of the United States. First indication of approaching races was seen in Boston harbor today as two graceful pleasure craft, hoisted into air by the powerful crane Eastern Chief, were nestled gently down into specially built cradles on deck of two freighters, both due to sail late today for the Pacific coast.

The craft, long familiar in eastern waters, have been sold to California yachtsmen and are going around to the Pacific coast, via the Panama Canal, aboard two of the intercoastal ships long tied up by the maritime strike. The Joan II, designed by Belknap & Paine and built in 1930 at Quincy Adams, is an auxiliary schooner yacht, with Diesel engine. Weighing 76,700 pounds, the craft measures 72.48 feet in length, 14 feet beam and draws 9.3 feet. She has been sold to Clarence R. Tobin Jr. of San Francisco.

Joan II was built for Haven Clark, who was commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club at that time. She "sails" from Boston aboard the American Hawaiian Line freighter Missourian, preparatory to cutting the waters of the Pacific.

But Mr. Tobin is not the only yachtsman in California who looked to Boston for his boat for 1937. For Arthur P. Stewart of Los Angeles has purchased the German-built 12-meter sloop Ptarmigan owned for some time by Thomas N. Dabney of Wareham. The Ptarmigan is a 25-ton vessel built in 1928, 69 feet over all, 42.11 feet on the waterline, 12.18 feet beam, and drawing 8.5 feet. She is to leave port on the William Luckenbach late today for her new home port of Los Angeles. Both the William Luckenbach and the Missourian sail from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

McMahon

(Continued from Page 9)

equipped to play, through control of the State Employment Service, in boosting employment rolls.

"With the new generations of children coming along," he said, "graduation from school and seeking jobs, it is going to take the combined efforts of the community to give work to all who are capable of performing it. This is not just a temporary phenomena; it is a permanent problem and a phase of the unemployment situation that is too often overlooked.

"We are interested in making more homes happy. That is our job and we intend to do it."

Mr. McMahon also said that he had introduced a weekly report system for al inspectors and other employees of the department on the road. He made it clear that this system was not a "spy or snoop" system but was such as to give him a picture of conditions and activities of the department workers.

The report sheet, which provides for the listing of activities and expenses, is nothing new to Mr. McMahon. For years it has been a compulsory duty of all officers and organizers of the United Textile Workers of America to file them. The reports are so important to the union that, when they are delayed, pay checks have likewise been withheld. It is not expected that the rule will be so drastic here.

Mr. McMahon also made known that his first appointment was that of Frank J. Sgambato of North Providence as a member of the division of factory inspector.

Mr. Sgambato has been an organizer of the United Textile Workers of America for the past two years. He was in charge of the strike of the union workers of Schuster-Hayward mills which is still on. He also directed the strike at the Whitin Manufacturing Co. at Northbridge, Mass. He was in charge of the organization work in the Worcester County of Massachusetts.

Aetna Stamp Club Plans Exhibition at Hartford

An exhibition and auction will mark the Aetna Stamp Club's jamboree to be held at the Hotel Bond at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, it was announced yesterday. Exhibitors from Boston and New York will be among participants. Arthur Powers of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, is in charge.

NEWBURY STREET GARAGE

434 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

A GOOD GARAGE

Danker & Donohue, Inc. Management

Kenmore 1922

Mural Studies at Federal Gallery

The Arts in Boston

Whoever has any curiosity about murals should see the current exhibition of Mural Studies at the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street. Installed is a collection of sketches and drawings, a few large panels and photographs of completed murals. This concentrated effort represents the new impetus which has been given the ingenuity of contemporary artists who have the benefit of government patronage.

To this visitor the current display was particularly stimulating. For it reveals a fairly common impulse in artists to paint in more generous dimensions, in wider thematic scope, to hold forth with something which has decorative attractiveness on the one hand, a human and poetic expression on the other. That the effort shows unevenness goes without saying; that some of the participants fail to grasp the function and responsibility of mural painting is obvious at first glance; that life today offers some powerful subjects, several sketches reveal eloquently. There are other truths to be discovered; as for example, that certain painters hold to a rather effete characterization and pallid heroism in their mural pictures, and that the government is helpless to stop the flood of their imaginative outpourings.

Sketches cannot be judged as final works, but they disclose a great deal to the curious eye. One may note for example the probing effort of a young draftsman to arrange some figures of soldiers in action on a surface; we may follow the complex idea worked out by a skillful young muralist, George Lloyd, as he develops a theme, as kaleidoscopic as a Benton, for the wall of the Public Welfare Department. There is an egg tempera, designed for a classroom, showing how Adelaide Fogg works out a realistic scene in schematic design. One may apprehend the scope of a complete mural which is presented in sketch in a diminutive model by Ernst Halberstadt.

A mural scheme by the deft and ingenious Karl Knaths of Provincetown develops the theme of music, the evolution of instruments, the probing of fundamentals of sound. There is probably no better mural idea worked out in America. Mr. Knaths has brought to bear the discernment, the conciseness, the abstraction, the intellectual approach engendered by the best that modernism has to offer. Every student of design would profit by studying Mr. Knaths's decorations.

Supplementing the mural material are some theater designs, models for stage sets, drawings for costumes for "Pagliacci," "Carmen" and "Jack and the Beanstalk."

D. A.

Lily Pons as the Queen of Shemaka in Rimsky-Korsakoff's Opera, "Coq d'Or," Which Will Be Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House on April 2

Marion Selee

Last night in Jordan Hall, Marion Selee, mezzo-contralto, sang the following program: Bach, "Prepare thyself, Zion" from the Christmas Oratorio; Schumann, "The Lotus Flower;" Haydn, "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair;" Wolf, "Nun wandre, Maria," "Nimmersatte Liebe," "Das verlassene Mägdlein;" Brahms, "Von ewiger Liebe;" Ravel, "Chansons Madécasses" (for flute, cello, voice and pianoforte); Marion Bader, "Night in the Woods;" Bernard Wagenaar, "From a Very Little Sphinx" (Seven poems by Millay); Griffes, "By a lonely forest pathway;" Kramer, "Two Souls;" Fergusson, "To a Child Asleep" and "Apprehension," each in MS. and a first performance; Powell Weaver, "Moon-Marketing;" Mabel Daniels, "The Tree and the Image," and Rachmaninoff, "Floods of Spring." Miss Selee had the assistance of Sergius Kagen as pianoforte accompanist, with Lorna Wren, flutist, and Bernard Greenhouse, cellist.

From the foregoing list it will be recognized that Miss Selee is not bound by tradition in building a program. Although "The Lotus Flower," sung in English, sounded a bit strange to ears accustomed to the original German, there was no particular reason why the singer should not sing the song in translation. Certainly many in her audience no doubt appreciated an entire English group as an introduction to the German and French which followed. Commendable also was the singer's effort to bring forward American composers, represented by songs not too often heard, and, it must be confessed, somewhat slight in character.

The most outstanding work Miss Selee did was in the Ravel "Chansons Madécasses." Here the singer's dramatic ability was made evident and there was both interpretative color and a quality of tone not so evident in previous songs, although a lapse in intonation somewhat marred the performance. Curiously, for a singer as well schooled as Miss Selee appears to be, this faulty intonation was carried throughout the program. Carelessness in word endings and a tendency toward stifling the close of a phrase also wrecked more than one otherwise happy performance. On occasion, Miss Selee can summon a full, round tone, well projected and pleasant in quality, but at present she does not make the most of her resources. One listener waited vainly for her to shake off her restraint and "let go." Until she has acquired this ability, her interpretations will continue to be average, at least on the concert stage, where everything depends upon the singer. Miss Selee is pleasantly remembered here in opera. It is possible that the transition from stage to recital hall has not as yet been smoothly accomplished. An audience of good size applauded the singer with warmth and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Ancients Plan For London Trip

Members of The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, oldest military organization in the United States continued to make plans yesterday for a good-will pilgrimage to England next July in connection with the 400th anniversary of the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

Purposes and aims of the pilgrimage were explained to more than 200 members of the local organization and their families at a meeting in Faneuil Hall recently when the company's "On to London" committee made its first report.

Terming themselves "the modern Pilgrims," the Ancients plan to land at Plymouth, England, visit principal points of interest in southern England and the Shakespeare country, with London as the objective, to be followed by a comprehensive trip on the Continent.

As a matter of history, the London and Boston Artillery Companies are closely allied. The charter of the local company was granted in 1638, just 101 years after that of the London company. Robert Keayne, first captain of the Boston company, and many of its original members had served in the ranks of the London Company.

Child Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

which was holding the hearing, asked if it was possible he had heard aright.

Mr. Watt replied by quoting from the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who preceded Dr. Lowell as president of Harvard and who had supported the child labor amendment.

Mr. McGrady, in his remarks, denied that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to ratification of the amendment.

Held Not True

"I am a Catholic," he said, "and it is not true the church is opposed to the amendment, although individual churchmen have spoken against it."

One of these testified before the legislators. He was Rev. Michael J. Ahern, director of the Roman Catholic Truth Period (a radio hour) and personal representative of William Cardinal O'Connell, head of the Catholic church in the archdiocese of Boston.

He read a letter from the Cardinal in which the prelate said he is "personally, as always, against" the amendment.

Dr. Lowell attacked the proposal, which has been defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature on several previous occasions, but has been ratified by 27 other states, as giving the Federal Government virtually unlimited authority over the life and upbringing of children.

"This is not a child labor amendment," he declared. "Amendments have been proposed which would make this a real child labor amendment, but radicals wanted complete control of the child and rejected the proposals.

"It would be difficult for the courts to determine the limitations over the child under the amendment. Congress would have power to regulate the employment of the boy working for his father as well as for a stranger.

"It would regulate girls under 18 in the home and boys on the farm."

Sponsored Amendment

Mr. McGrady took the floor immediately after the conclusion of Dr. Lowell's address. Relating his experience in sponsoring the amendment before Congress in 1924, he said:

"I had charge of the bill which the A. F. of L. had drafted by 18 leading constitutional lawyers. If the amendment had been intended to regulate education in any way, it would have said so. The best constitutional lawyers saw nothing in it to interfere with the mental processes of children, so far as education is concerned.

"High court decisions have held that labor does not include education. The power for this rests exclusively with the states."

Governor Hurley's comment was in answer to a letter from President Roosevelt asking the states to complete ratification of the amendment.

The Massachusetts Governor expressed sympathy with the aims of the amendment, but said it was worded so as to give the Federal Government too much power, including the right to tell parents how to educate their children.

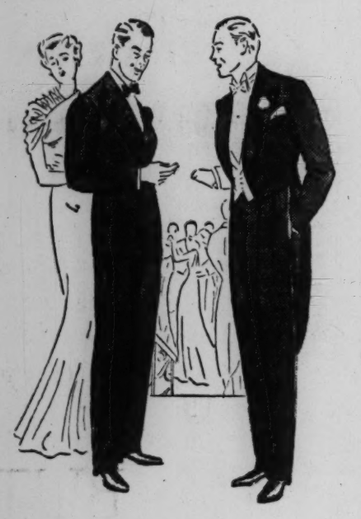
"It is not too fantastic," he wrote, "to visualize, as a result of such autocracy, compulsory military training, involuntary work on public projects, forced attendance in concentration camps, restrictions of religious education. . . .

"However applied, the act would undoubtedly necessitate appointing of a horde of snooping, meddlesome and tax-consuming investigators and officials."

Youth Peace Group Leader in Boston

To work toward co-ordination of the activities of various youth organizations interested in peace, and to help to arrange programs for meetings of these groups, Miss Helen M. James of Staunton, Va., has arrived in Boston, from the Philadelphia headquarters of the Emergency Peace Campaign, to join the staff of the campaign's New England area office.

Dress Clothes



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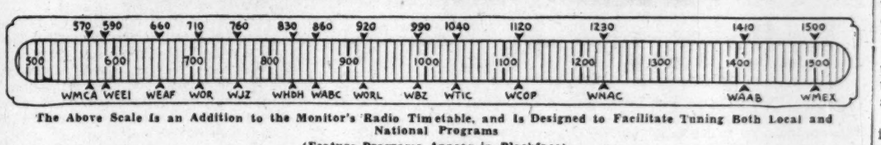
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Baseball school
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; soloist;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	quartet; orchestra	"Musical Roundup": record	Talk, Mayor Mansfield
6:30 Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra
7:30 Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"President's Judicial Pro-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Mario Cozzi, baritone	posal," Sen. Byrnes, N. C.	Resettlement drama
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dra-	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey and	"One Man's Family": drama	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:15 matic sketch; orchestra	his orchestra	from San Francisco	Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Al-	Ethel Barrymore in "Kind	Serenade: Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45 len; Henry King's Orch.	Lady," dramatic sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Fred Niblo's Professional Pa-	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	rade: variety program	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	National Preaching Mission	Players; amateurs; Peter	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45 Al Goodman's Orchestra	program; speakers	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Network sport program
10:15 dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30 Talk, Dr. Cyrus Adler	"Tales of Opera": dramatiza-	Gladys Swarthout; Frank	Network sport program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	tion and music	Chapman; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports; special	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	sport program	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Network sport program	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Network sport program	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Morning Matinee.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver"; domestic advice.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talks; soloists; Homesteader's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Men Who Made History," sketch.
2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.
2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music; students' recital.
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National) NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.
4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Story of the Song: vocal recital.
4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

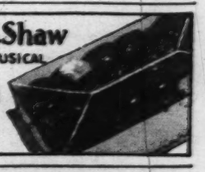
Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.
7:30 WAAB "What Use Is Art Anyway?"; Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: soloists; comedy; sketch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert, Leon Barzin, conductor.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; skits; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris": This Is Paris; musical program from Montreal.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Can Democracies Avoid Dictatorship?"; Norman Thomas; H. V. Kaltenborn; Signora Olivia Rossetti.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; guest soloists; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.
11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue"; Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

Page & Shaw SUNDAY MUSICAL 10 AM WBZ



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Favor Demanded For War Victim In Neutrality Law

"The best way to keep the United States out of war," is the subject of a statement issued today by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, chairman of a committee appointed to consider neutrality measures, by the Boston branch of the League of Nations Association.

In addition to Dr. Eliot, who is minister emeritus of the Arlington Street Church in Boston, the committee is composed of Dr. Robert C. Dexter, secretary of the department of social relations of the American Unitarian Association; Dr. Arthur Norman Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University; Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, economist; and J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

The statement reads as follows:

"We advocate the passage by Congress of a neutrality bill which, in case of war in any part of the world, will forbid money loans to belligerents, and put an embargo on the sale and exportation of munitions and war supplies, but give the President discretion to lift the embargo in favor of the nation or nations which may be unjustly attacked.

"We urge that when war threatens, the Government of the United States take counsel with the other signatories of the Kellogg past, with a view to joint action to cut off all trade with the country adjudged to be the aggressor, and to maintain trade with the rest of the world.

"We represent that a mandatory neutrality act, which will cut off supplies from both the aggressor and the victim, is a direct encouragement to a predatory government, which will thus be assured that the United States will give no aid to a nation unjustly attacked. The notion that we are to treat the guilty and the innocent alike is abhorrent.

"We represent that a 'cash and carry' system will simply deliver our trade to whatever nation can command the seas, whether it is the aggressor or the victim. Our merchant marine would disappear, and at the end of the war our markets will have been captured by the carrier nation.

"We represent that the best way to keep the United States out of war is to act in concert with other nations to prevent war from starting, and to establish and maintain collective security."

Supreme Court Plan Opposed 100 P. C. By Town Meeting Vote

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—This rock-ribbed Republican town was on record today as opposed to President Roosevelt's proposal on the Supreme Court.

Not a dissenting voice was raised as 250 residents turned out last night for a special town meeting and adopted resolutions remonstrating "against the proposed enlargement of the Supreme Court of the United States during a period of social unrest."

They also recommended that the President and Congress draft Constitutional Amendments if they "believe that changes in the structure of the Government and the distribution of its powers have become necessary."

Such a course, the resolutions assert, would permit decision on any changes proposed, to be made by "the people, themselves, the true source of sovereign power."

Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the President, and Congressmen and selectmen of each Connecticut town. To the latter will also go "an urgent appeal that each of the said towns call a special town meeting to consider and act upon similar resolutions."

New Canaan, a residential town inhabited by many wealthy New York business and professional men, cast its vote heavily in favor of the Republican candidate in the recent presidential election.

English Position Taken at Wellesley By Miss Cleghorn

Miss Sarah Cleghorn, author of the autobiography, "Three Score," has joined the faculty at Wellesley College for an indefinite period. She will teach classes in composition during the absence of Miss Edith Hamilton, assistant professor in the English department. Miss Cleghorn, a self-styled "pacifist, Socialist and antivivisectionist," and a pioneer in social reform, succinctly expressed her views in lines which appeared in F. P. A.'s "The Conning Tower," 22 years ago, as follows:

The golf links lie so near the mill
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play.

Miss Cleghorn studied at Radcliffe and Columbia, taught narrative writing at Vassar, and was a teacher at the Manumit School for workers' children from 1924 to 1932. Her latest works, besides the autobiography, include a book of Ballads, 1933, and a dramatized version of Dorothy Canfield Fisher's "Understood Betsy," 1934.

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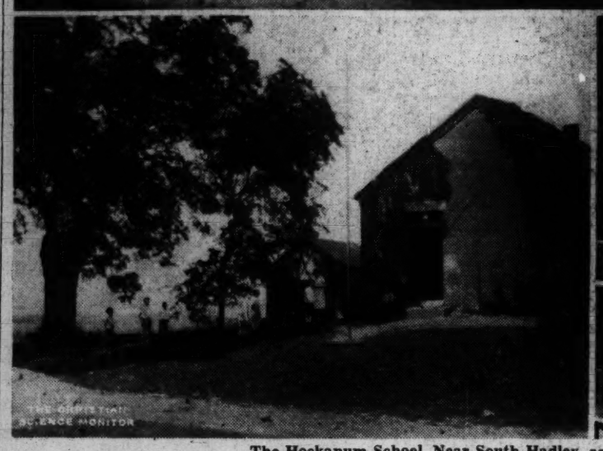
Back in the Days of the Little Red Schoolhouse



The Hockanum School, Near South Hadley, as Photographed More Than 40 Years Ago

In the Upper Picture of the Class in First Reader, "Willie" Seems to Be in Doubt About the Pronunciation of a Word, While "Johnny" Seeks to Conceal His Amusement From the Sharp Eye of "Teacher." The Lower Pictures Show the Exterior and the Interior of the Schoolhouse, Which Has Become a Community Center

Court Prevents Fore River Quiz By Labor Board

The National Labor Relations Board today found itself still unable to act against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fore River after the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday upheld a lower court injunction preventing the board from inquiring into the firm's labor practices.

In a unanimous decision, the court decided that it was altogether probable the board was attempting to act on a complaint not within its jurisdiction, inasmuch as employees of the Bethlehem company are not engaged in interstate commerce.

The case arose last April, when complaints were lodged with the board charging that the shipbuilding firm was engaging in unfair trade practices by "dominating and interfering with a labor organization formed by employees" and that "employees were prevented from securing the benefits of collective bargaining."

The labor board served notice to the company of a hearing, but was enjoined from holding it by Judge George C. Sweeney of Federal District Court. The injunction followed filing of a petition by the firm, claiming that the National Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional, that 96 per cent of its 5000 employees were affiliated with a satisfactory plan of representation, and that "irreparable injury" would result if hearings were held.

The Circuit Court opinion upholding the lower court was written by Judge James M. Morton Jr., and concurred in by Judges George H. Bingham and Scott Wilson. In his opinion, Judge Morton said that similar decisions have been handed down in other federal jurisdictions, but that this was the first in this area.

Little Red Schoolhouse Saved For Use as Community Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 17—Although made useless for teaching purposes by the march of education, a little red schoolhouse at Hockanum, near here, is to be preserved by farmer neighbors and put to practical use as a community center.

Once more the patter of little feet will sound on the broad boards of the floor as the building, forlorn and deserted for several years, is brightened with fresh paint and new draperies and its doors turned open to residents of the Connecticut valley.

Along with the children will come the heavier tread of adults as young and old join, under the leadership of the "Hoisy Joisy Club," a 4-H dairy organization, in recreational activities, ranging from ping pong on rainy evenings to skiing parties on snowy ones.

The club members will demonstrate, under present plans, that nothing ever becomes entirely useless.

Closed as School

The school building was closed a few years ago when the number of pupils dwindled to six. When it was opened in 1840, 50 boys and girls carried slates to the little school for daily instruction in the 3 R's.

Today, rural children are taken by bus to the school at Hadley.

Harking back to its earliest days, farmers of the 4-H club found that even then the schoolhouse had been used by adults of the community, as well as children, for cultural activities.

Prior to the Civil War, a lyceum met within its plain brick walls for the reading of papers, for declamations and debates. A verbal "newspaper" was a novel feature of the meetings, but the frank comments of the editor led to its early discontinuance.

Carrying lighted candles in candlesticks hollowed out of potatoes or turnips, men and women assembled on the rude, wooden benches of the schoolhouse for weekly prayer meetings and, during one winter, for a singing school. On the box stove in the front of the room, tea was prepared for a community Christmas celebration, for which housewives vied at their cake-baking skill.

Abroad Again

Some of this community spirit is abroad again today at the foot of Mt. Holyoke in the little village of Hockanum, across the Connecticut river from Northampton.

Already the long, high-backed school benches have been removed to the attic. Painters have been at work, draperies hung and chairs from the old Hadley church installed.

Farmers from Hadley, Belchertown, Hockanum and Amherst, who belong to the club, say they can understand now why the little building was preserved from the great floods of 1927 and 1936.

In the first flood, the waters of the Connecticut rose high above the schoolhouse, covering everything below the level of the electric light bulb over the schoolhouse door.

But the waters finally subsided and the building stood. Peace came to the Connecticut valley and a new era of usefulness opened for the little red schoolhouse.

Connecticut Valley Authority Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Representative William M. Citron, Democrat, of Middletown, Conn., introduced a new bill yesterday to create a Connecticut Valley Authority.

The new measure includes a provision for an advisory commission of 10 members to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the governments of the states bordering the Connectitut River. The commission would be charged with adjusting local interests with those of the federal authority.

The authority would direct projects for flood control navigation, elimination of pollution, generation of electricity, reforestation, and establishment of parks in the Connecticut valley. The administration would be established by the Federal Government.

Mr. Citron said the plan would not interfere with operation of interstate compacts for flood control, such as those now being negotiated.

Ten per cent of the sales of electricity under power prospects administered by the authority would go to the states.

Boys Prepare to Mark 'Tartub' Day, Old Custom in Saco and Biddeford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, Feb. 17—Baskets are being begged from grocers in Biddeford and Saco these days as schoolboys prepare to celebrate "Tartub Day"—as they call the birthday of George Washington—in the way that is done only in Biddeford and Saco.

Great piles of discarded boxes and crates are being prepared and great noisemakers made ready. Next Monday the kerosene torch will be applied to the bonfires after the tradition of Squire Samuel Peirson, for six months private clerk to General Washington himself.

The Squire, who made an occasion of celebrating Washington's birthday because it happened also to be his own, settled down in Biddeford after the Revolution with his second wife, the former Sarah Hill of that town.

Showing the boys how to do spectacular honor to the Father of their Country and incidentally to himself, he filled a tub with tar, set it afire and hauled it over the snow on a hand-sled through the city streets. He was escorted by exuberant boys blaring fish-horns, tooting fifes and rolling drums.

Modern youths find tar expensive and tubs rare, but, lacking nothing in enthusiasm, build competitive bonfires on the city's edge, mingling anew the flames of patriotism and youthful fun.

N. H. University Opens Brief Vocational Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 17—Commencing yesterday University of New Hampshire students were taking a three-day course in the most important of all subjects to the average college student—"How to find a job."

The university's Bureau of Appointments is giving the students an opportunity to hear professional and business men and women give their views on this subject during the Vocation Days. A wide field of employment will be covered by the speakers, including: merchandising, engineering, public utilities, teaching, manufacturing, institutional management and dietetics, law enforcement, selling, social service, and welfare work.

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Sum of $10,060,780 Bet on Races in N. H.; State Got $334,091

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17 (AP)—Submitting its fourth annual report to Gov. Francis P. Murphy, the State Racing Commission yesterday announced that New Hampshire received a net profit of $334,091 from pari-mutuel betting last year, after deducting $18,035 as the cost of operating the commission.

Forty racing days at Rockingham Park, Salem, resulted in gross betting of $10,060,780, of which 3½ per cent, or $352,127, went to the State. Four days of pari-mutuel betting at the Rochester Fair brought in a "handle" of $45,244, with $1583 going to the State.

Ralph H. George, commission chairman, reported that starting this year, race track operators will be required to pay "extra bonuses" to owners of New Hampshire bred horses which win races. This premium will amount to $250, in "overnight events," and $300 for New Hampshire raised horses in all other events.

The report said that a total of $1,833,397 had been turned over to the state treasury, since pari-mutuel betting was first legalized in 1933.

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Worcester Ships Seven Carloads Of Soviet Mill Parts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17—Seven carloads of parts for a rod mill to be erected at the Makeevka steel plant in the Russian Ukraine left Worcester last Saturday on the first lap of a journey to western Europe. Work has been under way at the Morgan Construction Co. since last June.

The completed mill will weigh 5,000,000 pounds and will be housed in a plant 700 feet long. The capacity of the mill will be three miles of steel rods a minute. About three quarters of the parts of the mill have already been shipped and it is expected that the final shipment will be ready by March 15.

Purchased by the Amtorg Trading Company, the Soviet's buying agency in the United States, the rod mill represents one of the items ordered in the United States rather than in Germany, where for several years the bulk of the machinery purchases were made. Because of increasing problems, economic and political, with Germany, Russia is buying more and more goods from the United States, according to John W. Shepherdson, vice-president of the Morgan Company.

Philip H. Morgan, treasurer of the company, said that before the end of this year the Morgan Construction Company will have spent in excess of $200,000 in re-equipping its plant with new machine tools of the latest design. The company, which closed down for a few years during the depression, according to Mr. Morgan, now employs about 500 persons.

Behind the Microphone

"I do not like this idea of crowding so many different pieces into a broadcast. It would be much better, I think, to play one fine composition that fills the allotted time, rather than four rather inferior pieces."

Jascha Heifetz, the well-known violinist, in an interview reported in the Microphone, a weekly radio paper published in Boston, has put his finger on one of the things "the matter" with radio—its tendency to program short pieces, sketches, periods in order to achieve variety.

For one of radio's great driving forces is determination never to "bore" listeners. Hence the great number of programs of kaleidoscopic variety that are scheduled so that the listener may never dwell on any one subject too long. This technique provides good "run of the mine" entertainment, but certainly nothing startling. Necessarily the very familiar and well proven music and entertainment is chosen.

That the listening public does not eternally want cut-up, varied entertainment is shown by the fact that the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the Metropolitan Opera, are high in the popularity polls. Liking for these purveyors of "longer" items that listeners often like to sit down and "take their ease" with programs and not be bothered with getting up to change the dial.

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, struggled with this tendency to programs of shorter more familiar pieces by first refusing to play Schubert's "Ave Maria" on his recent radio program because it was so well known. Later, he capitulated. The sponsors of the program on which he appeared are among the few who have broken away to some extent from "encore" pieces. They have featured movements from symphonies, concertos and sonatas and the shorter symphonic works. It is hoped some day that our sponsors, unabashed, will present complete concert hall versions.

* * *

Speaking of symphonic radio programs, has any listener noticed the dearth of this type of entertainment during the week in the evening hours when it might be appreciated most?

Except for the occasional evening concerts by the Rochester orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the regular NBC Orchestra under Frank Black and the programs on Mutual conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, there is not a regular symphonic program of high caliber from Monday to Friday, with the exception of the Philadelphia Friday series, on the networks. Yet we are deluged with symphony and opera on Saturdays and Sundays.

Radio ought, we believe, to provide something every day for every type of listener in the audience during the evening hours, the only time many listeners can absorb their musical "culture."

* * *

Perhaps you have never thought of it, but program builders sometimes have to take account of events happening outside their spheres. There's G. Bennett Larson, for instance, who produces the "Community Sing" over the Columbia System. Last September he asked Wendell Hall to sing his now famous ditty "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More." But the Middle West about that time became affected by a severe drought, so that Mr. Bennett thought it best to drop the song from the program out of respect to the feelings of listeners in the drought areas.

Recently Mr. Larson had to cancel that song and any "rain" or "weather" song for the opposite reason. Floods! It wouldn't do, he thought, to "rub in" unnecessarily by the song route any references to the weather that could be "taken the wrong way" by the flood sufferers.

A. D. H.

Plan your weeks till the BABY comes!

Keep on with your bridge-ing, your club work, your entertaining, even your business

BUT have the fun of assembling his outfit, piece by piece!

Filene's
BOSTON

You'll not miss the time from your pleasures . . . or duties . . . if you plan, as your mother did, to put away each week some tiny garment into chest or drawer that is Baby's very own. Mother *made* yours lovingly . . . and laboriously . . . each stitch by hand . . . while you may watch your cherub's wardrobe grow, piece by piece, this Filene-sponsored, trained-nurse-supervised way in our modern Baby Shop. Check from our carefully prepared lists . . . prepared by scientific standards to be just what a baby needs . . . and no more . . . and see what a simple process layette making can be!

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May Babies

BEGIN at the foundation . . . silk and wool bands (3)
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ARNOLD-KNIT nighties (3) . . . famous as "nicer baby things"
CURITY diapers (36) . . . absorbent soft Layette cloth
HAND MADE nainsook slips (3) . . . with nary a frill
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SILK AND WOOL stockings (3) . . . our own Crest Brand
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QUILTED crib pads (3) cellophane wrapped . . . comfort for baby
ARNOLD-KNIT towels and wash cloth (2 each) . . . soft as down
(66 pieces, $36.50)

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ALL SILK bands (3) . . . cooler for Summer wear
ALL SILK shirts (3) . . . start him proudly in silk
ARNOLD-KNIT nighties (3) . . . like you wore, probably
CURITY DIAPERS (36) . . . the most modern diaper idea
HAND MADE DAY SLIPS (3) . . . the plainer the better
HAND MADE nainsook gertrudes (3) . . . no frills here, too
SILK BUNTING, silk lined . . . hood takes off for hot days
WRAPPING blankets (3) . . . you'll use these all the time
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CURITY crib pads (3) . . . size 17 by 18 is handy
ARNOLD-KNIT towels and wash cloths (2 each) . . . best we know
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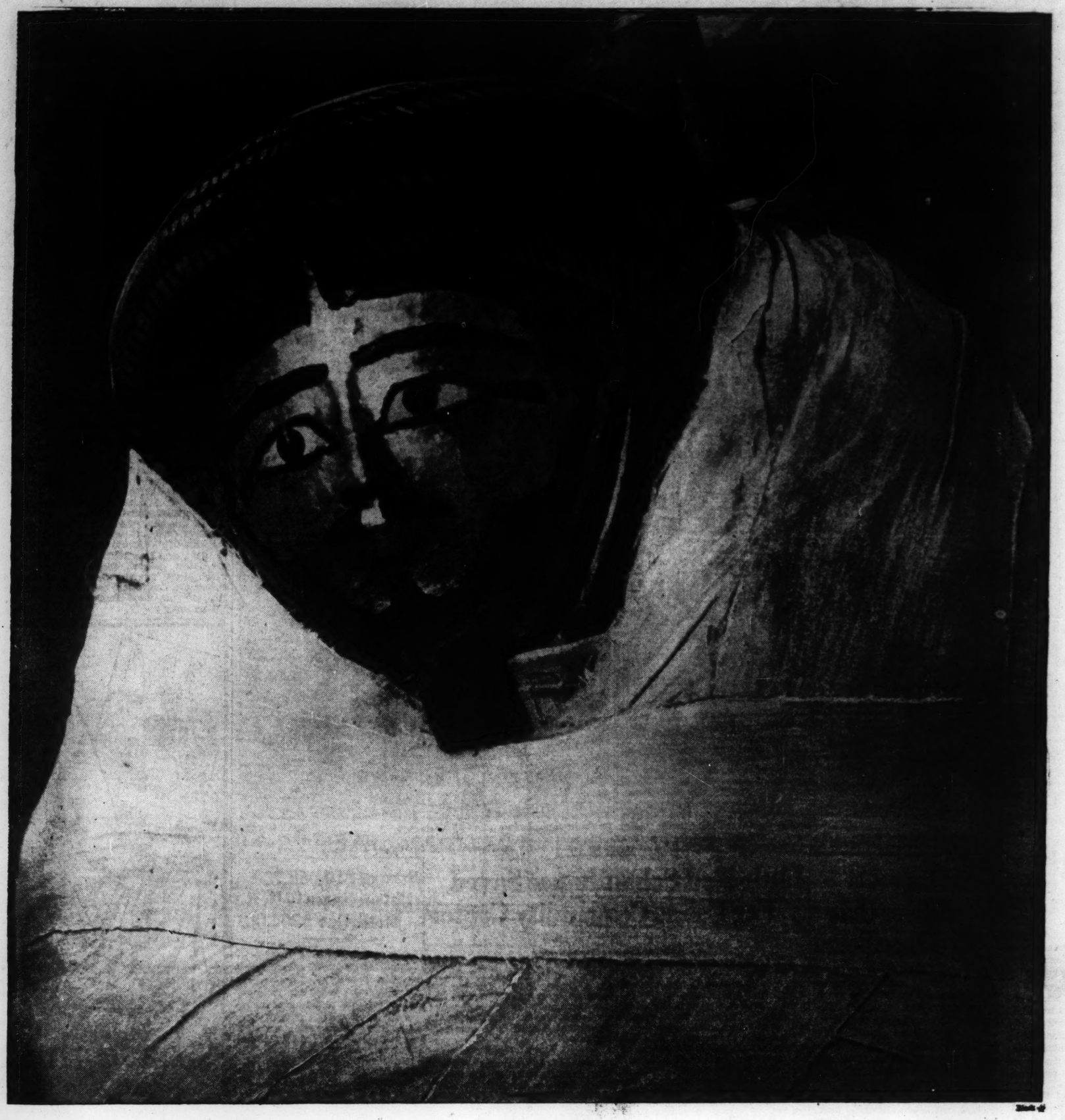
Layette Shop, a secluded nook in the Baby Shops, Third Floor. Trained nurse to advise you; a Child Counselor to help you shop. There's a competent Layette Shop at Filene's in Wellesley, too.



Here's another fellow nobody understands

That sad stare in our mummy friend's eye comes from misunderstanding. People look and look and never really get to know him. But what a story the mummy might tell could he unswathe his silence.

Modern business tells a fascinating story, too, when it speaks. There never was a story quite as magnificent in its scope or as close to the lives of the people waiting to read it. Business not only should, but must speak, to show what it has done and is still doing for America and for Americans.

The time for such intelligent, constructive effort is the present. And the time is ripe for going direct to the great public and presenting the straight facts. That's the way to build good-will and establish friendly contact with the consumer at large.

There is no surer means of contacting the solid Americans whose opinions really count than through newspaper advertising. In the nation's newspapers, business and industry have a medium that can do the same efficient job of bringing about an appreciation of their ideals and accomplishments that it has in creating markets for products and services.

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NEW YORK

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Suitable Crowns for Charming Commoners

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

No Matter What Face You Wear

There Is a Coiffure That Crowns It Attractively

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Although in poetry "partings" are a melancholy theme, in hairdressing they are a most cheerful occurrence. By means of partings hair is divided into sections, each of which can be waved, curled or drawn straight, according to the requirements of that portion of the face which is affected by it. By their means a real control is exerted over the appearance of the bony structure of the face and the shape of the features. Undulations, ringlets and flat planes can be used to modify the height or prominence of a cheek bone, lengthen the apparent contours of a round face, soften austere features and make heavy ones look more delicate.

The progress of hairdressing as an art has been along two lines, one of them the control of face contours in this manner, the other the treatment of the hair as if it were a plastic material from which sculptural effects should be achieved. The bob, having revealed the beautiful modeling which nature often accomplishes, is responsible for this emphasis. Previously, although texture and color certainly were valued and natural curl was the summum bonum of a pre-"permanent" era, yet, nevertheless, length and thickness were the most admired attributes. Hair was just hair and judged by itself, not in relation to the head and face. The more of it there was, the handsomer was it considered, even though the head became top-heavy and the face crumpled under the weight of plaits and coils.

All this has been changed. Hair has become a means rather than an end; a means of bringing the face and the personality into their full power and expressiveness.

The industry publishes journals which present current trends and explain methods of reaching these results. Yet when a client goes to a beauty parlor, the operator, if he is an artist, forgets the styles he has read about and becomes absorbed in the problems offered by the face before him. When I interviewed Mr. az Guro on fashionable coiffures, he dismissed my inquiries, saying all that mattered was the face, each one establishing an individual procedure in order to develop its best points and throw its poorest ones into the background. To illustrate his statement, he brought out a sheaf of drawings representing faces of different types, each with some lovely attribute which the coiffure could play up; each with some less attractive feature which the coiffure could ameliorate.

For instance, in his two page-boy coiffures, illustrated on this page, we find that in the case of a rather heavy face, he has created a soft line of curls which tend to make the features appear more delicate and has kept the long, under-rolled ends, characteristic of this coiffure, rather loose and, so to speak, gentle.

Other Types

In the other page-boy arrangement the face, by possessing longer lines and slimmer features, is suited to a treatment, which, though certainly not severe, is decidedly more massive. Another coiffure pictured shows the effectiveness of a deep wave drawn forward beyond the temple in disguising a high cheekbone; and a high-standing puff on the forehead to lengthen a short face.

Very beautiful hair can be complimented in either of two ways; either by great simplicity of treatment or by an admiring elaboration of its charms. In the coiffure which Mr. Guro finds particularly striking for white hair, the latter method has been used. Brushed back from a "widow's peak," in coiling curls that suggest in their rhythm breakers on a beach, the hair curvets forwards, flicking the ears, and then, as if spent, ripples low along the forehead line. This coiffure frames a pleasing face and enhances it, at the same time focussing attention upon the particular beauty of the hair.

Our fifth illustration, upper left, bestows the consummating romantic touch upon a face well-suited to a frock Edwardian in style, and beside expressing the apparent temperament of the wearer, lengthens her rather broad face by its high-piled curls. The old French twist, though in modified form, is used as a reminiscence of the 90's and is useful in bringing the hair high up; but the sectional technique is very modern, as has already been explained. It is almost incredible that this particular arrangement has been achieved with a bob, but such is the case, and it demonstrates the complex effects which a master can produce with a few inches of hair and many partings.

High Spots of the Season

All these arrangements are, as Mr. Guro said, individual and inspired by the appearance of the several clients. Nevertheless, the coiffures have been created within the orbit of current modes. For instance, the "page boy" is one of the latest and most popular ideas; the Edwardian revival is harmonized with an approved silhouette; the special tribute to white hair is named "a coronation coiffure." We see, therefore, that familiarity with the latest trends is absorbed even by those who believe that they create independently, and to a considerable degree, controls their designs. We need not, then, apologize for pointing out a few of the high spots in this season's coiffures.

Contrast prevails. For instance, there is a tendency to leave the crown sleek and to build a wreath of curls from temple to temple across the back, or to soften the face line with curls. Again, a broad, flat band of straight hair is frequently drawn from right to left across the back of the head and where it terminates a section of tight ringlets introduces a different texture, so to speak. From a parting straight down the center of the head, the hair is divided into differently shaped sections on the two sides. On one side waves may predominate, on the other curls.

Curls tend to be individualized instead of being brushed together, and they are often rather wiry. Hair moves clear of the forehead and when the face demands a lower forehead line this is introduced as a secondary movement in the form, perhaps, of a fringe, as in our Edwardian coiffure; or in the form of a puff, as has been the choice with the round face that needed to be lengthened.

Faces are flattered by soft lines in almost all coiffures. The severe treatments which play up the soft ones are kept away from the face, being placed on the crown or at the back. The skilled operator clips the hair into various lengths so that it will mold the head and upon this basic form he models his decorative lines in a manner which will express the character, at its best, of his client.

Drawn by W. Sinsel

Upper Row, Left—The Old French Twist Is Used in a Modified Form to Bring the Hair High. This Is Executed With Short Hair. Right—A So-Called Coronation Coiffure, Particularly Effective With White Hair That Justifies Being Featured. Center, Left—A Youthful Arrangement for a Round Face That Needs an Effect of Length and a Softening of the Profile and the Cheek Bones. Lower Row, Left—A Page Boy Coiffure for Evening, Becoming to a Brunette With a Long Bob. Right—The Page Boy Coiffure, Much the Vogue, Is Effective for Heavy Oval Faces That Need Softening Along the Hairline to Make the Features More Delicate. All Five Are by Bernard az Guro.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The most marked change of fashion in the West End of London concerns the double-breasted jacket. For one thing it is slightly longer, but the feature which has altered the whole character of the coat is the lapel. Fronts have two buttons, but only the lower one fastens—giving a long line. Thus we get a sharp variation from the former style, which copied the trimness of the naval reefer or monkey jacket, as it is called.

Out-Herods Herod

A famous Bond street tailor said to me: "The new style of double-breasted suit is making such rapid strides in the exclusive West End tailoring houses that before long the old type of reefer suit may be as dead as a black dress suit or black dinner jacket." Which raises another point, the preference among well-dressed men for midnight blue over black for evening clothes. The virtue of this color is that it out-Herods Herod—looking more black by artificial light than black itself.

Reform Overdue

I am convinced that a reform is overdue in dress clothes for hot weather. Comfort makes an increasing appeal today and men will soon refuse to wear tail-coats, boiled shirts and stiff collars during the summer. The problem remains how to find a substitute. True, the dinner jacket with soft shirt and soft turn-down collar marks an improvement; for any but ceremonial occasions it can take the place of a dress coat. Which may be well enough for winter, but does not go far enough for sultry nights. Suggestions come to hand of varying utility, and two of these may be examined.

How's This for Compromise?

My own impression is that the best compromise would be a white dinner jacket of materials ranging from drill to silk. Which include barathea cloth of the same weave as that in which black or blue-black dress suits are made. I plump for the double-breasted style when the figure permits; and suggest the roll or shawl collar with no separate rever. This needs no waistcoat and trousers should be of midnight blue or black. Soft collar and shirt, bow tie to match trousers, make up an outfit cool, smart and distinctive. Yet one longs for a brighter note, which could easily be introduced. Why, it may be asked, should man remain for ever a magpie by night? A beginning could be made with a rose-red or wine-dark carnation in buttonhole, tie and possibly handkerchief to match. If dinner jacket be single-breasted, black tie and cummerbund are suitable; or cummerbund, tie and flower of red. Other colors to taste.

Remote Possibilities

First let us look at a fancy mode: velvet bolero and tight knee breeches, satin shirt with full blouse-like sleeves, silk stockings. We cannot regard such an outfit as practical and, in any case, it would be impossible for any but the young and slim. A more reasonable idea is a freshly laundered mess jacket of white starched drill, linked in front; black silk handkerchief in breast pocket; shirt with attached collar and black bow tie worn underneath; black dress trousers. Yet several objections to this kit leap to the mind. A short jacket cut on Eton lines looks absurd on the rotund or ungainly. Moreover, it savors too much of styles worn by stewards and waiters.

With Shoulders Squared

Coming to day dress, the fashionable design for jackets includes square shoulders, full chest, close hips, a little drapery at back and front of arm. Squareness of shoulder is obtained by cut and little padding is used. A fairly large torso and snug hip produce a shapely waist by the illusion of contrast—thus avoiding tightness. The idea, consciously or not, is similar to that of the old Greek sculptors.

Buttons and Pockets

Single-breasted jackets have two or three buttons at front and usually four on sleeve, unless for sport, when one, two or three are permissible. When suit is of tweed, slits at side are sometimes inserted. A growing custom places ticket pocket outside (which applies to overcoats as well); the reason being ready access to coppers, tickets, etc. More single-breasted waistcoats than double are worn, but smart young men prefer the latter. Trousers contain less width and a little less length. Moderation is the keynote of 1937 modes and anything striking comes from pattern of cloth, color or accessories.

I saw Ivor Novello at a fashionable wedding in an outfit combining modern slickness with the parade of a Regency buck. It included light gray topper and waistcoat, enormous cravat, wing collar and white buttonhole.

Surprises for the School Lunch Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The element of surprise means much to anyone, I think, and particularly do lunch-box surprises appeal to a child. That is why I am always watching for new and novel food treats which are suitable for lunch-box use. I am sharing some of my own with other mothers who send box lunches for school or picnics. It should be remembered that these are treats, and should not be sent in quantities, nor sent every day.

Gelatin Jack-o'-Lantern

Next time you plan orange gelatin dessert which uses canned peach halves, make enough gelatin also to fill a container with gelatin ⅛ full and chill. Put peach half, round side up, in container. Press currants into peach to make eyes, nose and mouth. Pour more sirup gelatin over peach.

Date Loaf

Boil
3 cups sugar with
1 cup hot milk and
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, until firm ball forms in water.
Remove from fire, let cool. Beat until creamy. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 package of chopped dates and
1½ cups chopped nuts. Stir until thick. Set in a pan of cold water until firm enough to mold. Turn into a wet cloth to mold. When hard, slice.

Persian Sweets

Grind or chop equal parts of
dates,
raisins,
figs and
nuts. Add
a little lemon juice and put through a food chopper enough
graham crackers to hold the mixture together.
Dredge a board with
powdered sugar and knead until well blended. Form this into balls and roll in
coconut, shaved peanuts, or powdered sugar.

Prune Delights

Fill cavities of cooked, sweetened and pitted prunes with shredded coconut.

Stuff stewed and pitted prunes with fondant or bits of marshmallows. Figs may be stuffed the same way.

Circus Animals

Dip animal crackers in melted chocolate or colored fondant cream. They may also be iced with colored icings.

Many fanciful animals may be fashioned from gum drops with the help of marshmallows, raisins, dates, and toothpicks. Use scissors for cutting the marshmallows or gum drops, dipping the scissors in cold water often to prevent sticking. When working with marshmallows dip the fingers often in powdered sugar when they become the least bit sticky. Dampen toothpicks before inserting them. Fresh candy is more pliable.

It is easy to make all sorts of creations with a little practice. These creatures are certainly "hits" in my son's lunch box. B. P.

Through the Editor's Window

Parable of the Maiden With a Lamp

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And behold there dwelt in the land a maiden who was wont to attend many meetings in behalf of the progress of her sex. And the maiden had ofttimes joined with other maids to urge this cause upon those who ran the money-changes and unfurled the scrolls of the law. But it came to pass that she found this work both difficult and thankless. "Out upon the status of women!" she cried. "Let it take care of itself. I am content with my own lot and will not be bothered."

Thus speaking, she set down the lamp that she carried and blew it out. And lo, the maiden ceased in her support of such matters, intending that she might spend her days as she desired.

* * *

But it was as if a dream descended upon her. She seemed to be mother of two fine daughters and wife to a man kind and generous but whose lack of schooling was his financial handicap and sorest personal regret. "Our daughters shall not lack," they told each other, for of a truth the girls yearned for college. But the income scarce more than fed them all and behold there seemed no way out. At length, however, there came a burst of hope. "The boss of my friend Lucinda hath offered me a job as typist," the gudwife told her spouse. "And thou recallest that before my marriage I was counted a good stenographer. Our home shall be less filled with lack, henceforth, and our fine girls shall have the college they richly deserve," . . . But lo, a law came down over the land, and it decreed that no married woman might work for hire.

Again, it was as if another dream came unto the maiden. She seemed to be a woman who had served a business firm well for e'en many years. And with her there worked a youth whose work was neither so steady nor so complete. And behold the paymaster each week opened his purse in their presence. And the youth received much, but the maid received little—for it was not meet that a maid should be recompensed at the same rate as her brothers.

Then came a day when the master of the works sought to promote one of them to a position of honor over the department. And the maid knew full well every aspect of the work. But the master cast his eyes beyond her to the young man whose job she ofttimes had done. And he lifted the youth into the place above her—for she was a woman.

* * *

There appeared yet a third dream, in which the maiden seemed to dwell in a land famed for its "égalité." She had traveled afar to study law, for she loved it, and had borne away highest honors. "She will some day be a judge," her teachers had said of her. But in her own land she could not hope to serve thus—for she was but a woman. And lo, musing upon this circumstance upon a day when much concerning her country was at stake, and ballots were being marked throughout the land, she passed on the street a man who cared less for his country than his cups, and whose word could be bought for a sou. And behold, he cast a ballot, and she could but look on—for a woman was counted inferior to such privilege.

Swift upon one another came the dreams. A strange land of heat, of minarets, of lithe, brown men and velvet-eyed women. Enclosed within a courtyard the maiden found herself. And what was this that veiled her face up to her eyes! Lo, no modest maiden showed her face when faring forth. Games and school? Forsooth, why should a maid think of these things except that she be unworthy of belonging to her lord and master!

* * *

On wings of thought our maiden left the ancient East for the modern West. Again she seemed to be wife and mother. Many years ago, it seemed, she had married and left her own land. Her own land? Ah, but upon her marriage her land had rejected her, saying that a woman became a citizen of her husband's country. But alack, the laws of her husband's land said otherwise. It became the land of her children and her home, yet she belonged not to it—a woman without a country.

But there was more. Our maiden seemed again to be dwelling in the new world. She had taken a husband who, alas, proved unworthy of her trust and left her. But she had one comfort—her little girl, for whose protection and provision she would live well. Four years passed. Then came word from the unworthy husband that he had taken unto himself a second wife and now would have the child. And by the law of that region the child was his—for its mother was a woman.

* * *

From the top of a high tower our maiden pondered these and other dreams. She saw her sisters toiling in sweatshops. She, a college graduate, saw laws being passed that classed her and her college mates with children. She saw the working hours of her friend who lived in a crowded tenement, with children to support, so regulated that the employer preferred to hire a man. She saw this and more, and she knew that much as she loved and respected her father and her brothers and her sons, such matters as these would not take care of themselves. All too much had they been left to do so, and behold, what had come to pass.

Thereupon the maiden bowed her head. "Verily, I would throw the whole thing over," she confessed, "but in doing so I cannot be content. Indeed, did my brethren but know it, they would like this world the better for less sex discrimination and more justice. For the time being, it doth seem that we must speak all too much of these things, for only in this way will there come a time when we need not speak at all."

* * *

And it came to pass, that although weary of the task and wishing it were not important, the maiden picked up her lamp, lit it with the fire of renewed purpose, and went once more upon her way.

(This column runs every Wednesday)

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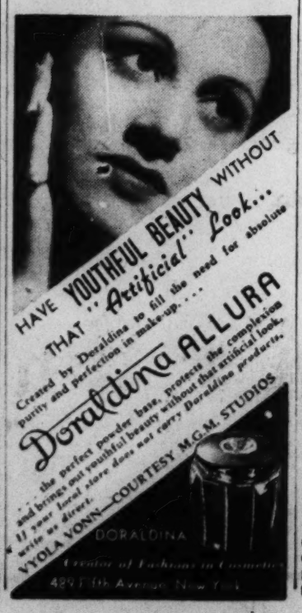
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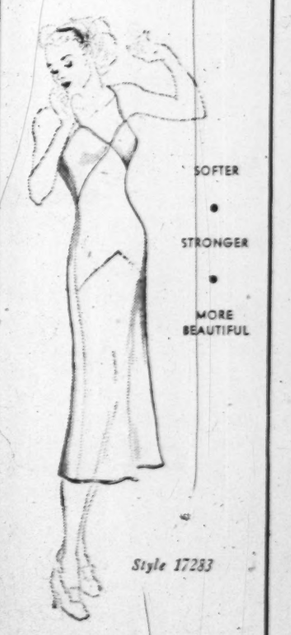

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States of Ohio Basin Unite In Planning Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Ebbing flood waters in the Ohio River Basin leave not only debris and physical damage, but evidence of the need, experts say, for co-operation to forestall possible harmful effects of unrelated state activity. Already there has sprung up among the states, it is pointed out, a welter of hasty legislation, emergency appropriation, and plans for rehabilitation and long-range control.

In recognition of the problem, the Interstate Commission on the Ohio River Basin, formed Feb. 6 at Columbus, Ohio, will meet in Indianapolis Feb. 19 and 20. It will plan against future flood disasters, and will form, in co-operation with federal agencies, a sound water policy for the area. The nine states concerned are: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee.

The Interstate Commission, as Henry W. Toll, director of the Council of State Governments here, explains matters, aims to provide a responsible agency which will not only co-ordinate individual state activity, but will co-operate with the federal government in working out and administering a flood control program.

The Indianapolis meeting, Mr. Toll notes, will first tackle flood control in its relation to other problems, such as water supply and diversion, pollution, drainage, navigation, recreation, reforestation, and soil and wild life conservation.

Measures at Random

It is estimated that the money-saving alone as a result of the co-operation developed through this activity could run into millions of dollars. Scattered state appropriations for emergency relief and rehabilitation reveal the possible extent of such expenditures. For example, Illinois has passed a $3,000,000 bill for quick post-flood action. In Indiana one bill appropriates $250,000.

Then there is the $320,000,000 earmarked at Washington for flood control work, under regulations providing that much of it will be spent in the Ohio valley, if individual states compensate private owners for inundation by reservoir lakes and for rights of way. Uniform state action in this matter, Mr. Toll notes, should result from successful negotiation through the newly formed commission.

Alike for All River Systems

The commission will consider the immediate situation only from the standpoint of legislation for long-range plans. It will seek to snythesize the many independent studies made on the broad problems concerned with floods. Multiple-purpose development, it is emphasized, will be the keynote of the commission's deliberations.

Mr. Toll points to the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, which includes commissions from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as comparable in structure and operation with the Ohio commission, as outlined. He declares that the problems of the Delaware are those of other streams—the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Columbia, the Colorado and the Red River.

Official delegates, one representing each house of the Legislature and one administrative official chosen by the Governor, will be sent to Indianapolis by each state concerned. Sitting in at the conference also will be representatives of the Council of State Governments, of various unofficial local government and research associations whose headquarters are here, and of federal bodies, such as the Army engineers and the National Resources Committee.

California School Costs Up $29,400,000 Since '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—School costs for the state have increased $29,400,000 in the two years since 1934, retracing more than two-thirds of the decline in cost which started in 1931 a survey by the California Taxpayers Association disclosed.

High schools, the association found, spent $188.87 per pupil in 1930-31 for current expenses, reached their low point of $140.81 per pupil in 1933-34, and in 1935-36 spent $151.38. Capital outlay per student for high schools averaged $44.84 in 1930-31, $9.20 in 1933-34, and $35.79 in 1935-36. Bond interest per student was an estimated $15.57 in 1930-31 and $11.68 in 1935-36.

Elementary schools averaged $102.60 per pupil in 1930-31 for current expenditures, $85.50 in 1933-34, and $93.07 in 1935-36. Capital outlay per student was $14.62 in 1930-31, $4.43 in 1933-34, and $21.98 in 1935-36. Bond interest was $8.85 in 1930-31 and $8.22 2in 1935-36. All told, school costs in 1933-34 aggregated $127,387,623, and the two-thirds return to the 1931 level makes the 1935-36 fiscal year approximates $156,798,359.

Fox and Rothwell Continue Debate on Limited Tax Plan

'No'

(Continued from Page 9)

and needs of those who own little or nothing in the way of taxable property. The conclusion seems unescapable that these members of society will suffer rather than benefit from any movement which threatens the continuance of municipal social services.

More Loss Than Gain

Home Owners. In the City of Boston, out of a total of roughly 110,000 taxable pieces of property, 70,000 represent one, two and three-family dwellings. While definite figures are not available it would appear reasonable to assume that the average assessment on this class of property would not exceed $6000. Under a limited tax rate of $25, and assuming no change in assessed valuations would take place, the owners of the vast majority of property in Boston would benefit by an average reduction of $78 in their annual tax bill. In realizing this saving, however, they would face the certainty of a reduction in the quality and quantity of municipal services.

While they might grin and bear such inconveniences for a time they would soon discover that deterioration of municipal services can quickly result in a depreciation of property values and an increase in living expenses. A falling off in the efficiency of the municipal fire department, for instance, would very quickly be reflected in higher insurance rates. In a relatively short time, therefore, home owners would lose considerably more than the meager savings which would result under the proposed $25 tax limit.

Income-Producing Property Owners. The owners of this type of property are largely corporations, trusts and non-residents. Because of the high assessed values carried by these properties substantial savings would accrue to the owners through any marked reduction in existing tax rates. The probability that these savings will be dissipated by curtailed municipal services is not as strong as with the classes previously considered. Functions such as garbage collection, recreation and education which are of great utility to the small home owner may have no importance to a corporation or a trust. Non-resident taxpayers would naturally be affected little by reduced services. In short, the chief beneficiaries of $25 tax limitation would be members of this group.

Taxes Pay for Services

Real Estate in General. The real property tax is largely a benefit tax. The New York State Commission on the Revision of the Tax Laws recently made a study to determine what current services and what long run benefits are obtained by real estate owners from the activities of the local government which they help to support. It was concluded that the following services were directly beneficial to property owners: police patrol, fire fighting and prevention, sanitary collection and disposal, sewer maintenance and operation, water supply, care of streets and other public utilities. Another group of services such as traffic control, city planning, inspection services, the law department and the courts are specifically beneficial to property owners in part only.

In addition, capital outlay, interest charges and bond retirement costs for such improvements as bridges, subways and viaducts, schools and libraries, parks, civic centers and public buildings, result in benefiting property owners because of their favorable influence upon property values. Thus a substantial part of the activity of local government is directed toward rendering services which directly benefit property owners. Real estate, therefore, will prove to be the chief sufferer under any program which results in curtailed governmental services.

'Yes'

(Continued from Page 9)

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

ton. Movements are on foot for public referendums in the states of Kansas, Georgia, Oregon, Colorado, and Massachusetts, and the movement is spreading to New York. The state of Pennsylvania has just recently passed a 1 per cent limitation.

From actual operation we can say this:

An over-all limitation does reduce the tax on real estate.

An over-all tax limitation forces governmental economies.

Limitation tends to bring about a broadening of the tax base, so far as total government costs are not cut.

Limitation tends to curb tax delinquency.

Limitation stabilizes real estate values.

We are confident that when our $25 tax limitation bill becomes a law that real estate will be restored to its rightful position in the investment world, and that skilled labor will again be permitted to earn a living wage, and to enjoy the full benefits of the great country in which we live.

Floods and Dust Held 'Crimes Against the Soil'

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Farmers attending Cornell University's "Farm and Home Week" today considered an assertion attributing floods and dust storms in the West and Midwest to "crimes against the soil."

The charge was voiced by Malcom Dana of New Haven, Conn., theological professor and director in the Congregational church extension board, as hep reached a "new religion" yesterday. To ruin the soil or leave a farm in worse condition than when it was acquired, he declared, "is just as much a break of any or all of the commands of the Decalog."

Ontario Town 'Put on the Map' By Station CKNX

With Monitor Newscasters

WINGHAM, Ontario—Said to be the third radio station in Canada, CKNX started in 1926 in this town of 2000 inhabitants as the unexpected outcome of a special meeting in the Town Hall. Ambitious for Wingham to take its proper place in the world, the town fathers called a meeting to discuss ways and means for the advancement of the town. The discussions brought no practical solution.

However, Wilfred "Doc" Cruikshank, an operator of the projection apparatus at the local "silent" theater, was an ardent radio fan. He presented to the special town meeting the idea of putting the town of Wingham "on the air." Although dubious of such a method, several volunteered to help, and a Radio Club was formed, with a membership fee of $1.

"Queer" Apparatus

On Nov. 11, 1926, a "queer looking" apparatus, consisting of a box about a foot square and a telephone transmitter, was set up in "Doc" Cruickshank's home. After much manipulating and considerable anxiety on the part of the operator, there came a message by phone: "We just heard you on the air!"—"What did it sound like?"—"A bunch of cats howling." And so for the first time 1OBP was on the air.

The first year was a time of many trials and tribulations, however, and the station was looked upon as more or less of a joke by the listening public. The equipment was all made by the versatile owner-manager.

During the first three years of operation 1OBP had no set times for putting programs on the air. Whenever local talent could be on hand, programs were arranged. The Radio Club eventually sponsored new equipment, and then came announcement of a regular schedule. Interest was keyed—1OBP was to be on the air every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Sixty Calls in Hour

On one Sunday there were 60 calls within an hour, and of these 35 were long distance. The transmitting set was on the fourth floor, the telephone on the first. It was the duty of the announcer to answer the telephone and announce the programs. Early radio fans here still delight in telling of the time when the operator, after a number of calls, gave the announcement: "Stand by, please, until Dr. Howson gets his wind!" Dr. Howson, at that time president of the Radio Club, was chief announcer.

By 1930, general interest in the possibilities of radio were awakened. 1OBP was awarded 25 watts of power, and the station advanced out of the ranks of the amateur class. The studio was moved to the Radio Shop owned and operated by Mr. ("Doc") Cruickshank, and Reginald Douglass took over from Dr. Howson the position of announcer.

With this staff of two, the program schedule was extended. The public demanded more, and so 1OBP began to radiocast regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. One of the first features to attract general interest was an hour of "Old Tyme Music" by local talent. Two local churches were the first regular radiocasters, and they have maintained regular services over the air every Sunday during the past four years.

Staff Increased

The original staff of two has been increased to meet the demands of progress. Howard Bedford, formerly with CKLW and CRCW at Windsor, is commercial and program director; Harry J. Boyle is merchandising director, production manager, and news editor. Ben Hamilton, a Wingham boy, selected from over 100 applicants at a recent audition, has been added to the announcing staff; and Bill Cruickshank, amateur operator of 3NX, is now assistant chief engineer.

CKNX started radiocasting "The Monitor Views the News" in May, 1936. This program is said to have become one of the main features of interest to the listening public. It is given twice every week day by Mr. Boyle, at 12:30 and 7:15 p. m.

CKNX now operates on a frequency of 1200 kilocycles, with a power of 50 watts. Situated but 15 miles east of the shores of Lake Huron, it covers well the counties of Huron and Bruce, a local station in close touch with affairs of local interest.

New Call Letters

In the summer of 1935, 1OBP became CKNX. The Department of Marine granted the use of the new call letters, and an increase in power to 50 watts. Then CKNX began its commercial sponsored programs.

A letter from Mr. Bedford, commercial director of CKNX, printed six months ago by the Columbia Broadcasting System, in their trade magazine, brought inquiries to CKNX from prospective advertisers in Ohio, New York, Toronto. With the station thus well launched in a campaign for national advertising, CKNX is now represented in Hamilton and Montreal, Toronto and New York city.

CKNX has been affiliated with the Canadian network on many special occasions and through international exchange with the major U. S. networks. Under the progressive policies of Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Government-appointed corporation which controls Canadian radio, CKNX looks forward to even greater advancement during the next 10 years.

This is article number 40 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Feb. 19.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ing out an unprecedented flood of bills before the Legislature."

Consideration of the State's $11,000,000 building program, major task before the Appropriations Committee, was held up in a surprise move by Republican members of the committee this week. The committee must allocate the money among the institutions that are clamoring for building funds. Plans had been made to open hearings at once, but they were changed.

Explanation was that the Republican members wanted to see what the Reorganization Commission was proposing concerning a central state department of public works to supervise all state construction before it went farther with the building program.

Under the present system the money would be turned over to various independent boards of trustees and commissions, each in charge of construction at its own institution. The Reorganization Commisssion thinks this method leads to waste, confusion and delay. Behind schedule also, the Reorganization Commission has not yet produced anything but a "skeleton" of the bill it must write to carry out its reform measures.

* * *

The Reorganization Commission's recommendations, although lacking the accompanying legislation, have all now been given to the public, and the reaction is beginning to be felt. This week Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education, took the commission to task for saying that there are two state colleges engaged in training teachers.

The commission could have learned that was not so by consulting either the Education Department or the president of Connecticut State College, Dr. Butterfield said.

The State College trains teachers for high school teaching. The Teachers College, conducted by the Board of Education, trains teachers for the elementary and junior high schools and teachers of industrial arts for high schools. The Reorganization Commission proposes consolidation of all educational activities, including the two colleges, under a single new board.

Aroused by the commission's plan to abolish the State Board of Education of the Blind, blind people of the State organized this week to combat this portion of the program. The commission would place the needy blind in charge of the Welfare Department along with paupers and the mentally handicapped. The blind do not want to be regarded in this category.

The Connecticut State Grange has gone on record as opposed to the educational consolidation. E. G. Woodward, dairy and food commissioner, has been quoted as resenting the commission's claim that food and milk inspection by his department duplicates that done by other agencies.

* * *

Chief educational news of the week was the announcement that Dr. Charles Seymour, provost and history professor at Yale, will succeed Dr. James Rowland Angell as president of the university when Dr. Angell retires in June. From Connecticut College came word that a plan had been accepted for a new dormitory to be built this year at a cost of $200,000. The dormitory, provided for by a large number of gifts from friends and alumnae of the women's college in New London, may be named Hartford House.

* * *

Thirty-five dealers in antiques from several eastern states, it was announced, will display their wares at the second annual Southern New England Antiques Exposition in Hartford the week of April 19. Furniture and glass will predominate in the display.

* * *

Pedestrians were squarely blamed by Michael A. Connor, motor vehicles commissioner, for an increase in Connecticut's automobile fatality rate in January. They "consistently display too little consideration for their own welfare," he said. "Yet Connecticut must shoulder the onus of a bad traffic fatality month because adults will not safegurd themselves. Only one child pedestrian was killed and that fatality was the fault of the car operator who was careless."

* * *

The Hartford Metropolitan District Commission, which is building a giant sewage disposal system for Hartford and suburban towns, found itself facing suit in United States District Court for $250,000. James J. Coughlin & Sons, Inc., of Boston, contracting firm that dug a tunnel under several city blocks for an intercepting sewer, claimed that the unusual ground conditions encountered had caused the company heavy loss. The job had been represented as ordinary in character, the company contends.

Cleveland Bar Opposes President's Court Plan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Cleveland Bar Association's executive committee opposed today President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the United States Supreme Court.

The committee adopted a report describing the President's proposal as "a dangerous precedent for the domination over the judicial branch of the Government by the other two branches, contrary to the well-established principle of independence of the three branches which has long been a cornerstone of our form of government."

Financial and Industrial News

Sprague Doubtful Of Early Return To Gold Standard

O. M. W. Sprague, former financial adviser to the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, declared that the re-establishment of an international gold standard in the immediate future is doubtful.

Mr. Sprague spoke before the Harvard Business School Alumni at the Harvard Club, Boston. He admitted there has been improvement in the world's economic equilibrium during the last two or three years and anticipated a return to monetary stability if war should be averted and political tension lessen.

Mr. Sprague included among the steps to world accord revaluation of the france on a more rigid basis than the recent 4.35-4.65-cent range and a change in the present British public insistence on an easy money policy. Carried to extremes, under a less conservative government, this British attitude could weaken confidence in sterling similar to the disaffection of 1931, Mr. Sprague said.

"It is highly regrettable that the British public is neither ready nor eager to bring about international monetary stabilization on gold at the earliest moment," Mr. Sprague concluded.

Measures to obstruct the flow of foreign funds to this country under a fear stimulus, were endorsed by Mr. Sprague. He said that such a movement contributed nothing towards international stability, that the funds were of little use in this country, and that they could be used at home, thereby giving balance in the respective countries. The flow of foreign capital under this terror motive he put in the class of gold hoarding and as such an obstacle to money equilibrium.

The dollar was viewed by Mr. Sprague as "uncomfortably strong in terms of other world currencies, not from a heavy favorable balance of international payments generally associated with a strong currency, but because of the drain of foreign funds here. This latter trend was due, he said, in part to undervaluation of the dollar, but more to disturbed political and economic conditions in other countries.

Mr. Sprague declared the recent tri-partite currency agreement set up a temporary balance by putting a check on a speculative drive against any one of the three currencies, but beyond this "it does not and should not go," he concluded.

New Life Insurance Lower in January

By the Associated Press

New York

New life insurance written in January declined 1.6 per cent from the total for the same month last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The aggregate for 40 companies with 83 per cent of the total legal reserve life insurance outstanding in the United States was $670,276,000 last month, compared with $681,506,000 in January, 1935.

Analysis of the various classifications in January this year compared with last.

	1936	1935
Ordinary	$432,829,000	$447,181,000
Industrial	195,465,000	193,344,000
Group	42,051,000	40,981,000

Exchanges Prohibit Further 'Free Rides' In Margin Dealings

NEW YORK (AP)—Meeting the wishes of the Federal Reserve Board, the New York Stock Exchange and the Curb Exchange have cracked down on members who have been allowing customers a "free ride" in their margin dealings.

Under a new rule adopted by the governing committee, members and registered firms carrying margin accounts for customers are required to make daily records of initial or additional margins correlated to the transactions of the day, and to show for each account the amount of margin required and the time and manner in which it is obtained.

The move by the exchange followed an announcement in Washington by the Federal Reserve Board that the exchange had been permitted to work out its own remedy.

The exchange action, officials said, was designed to discourage practices by which traders were able to take advantage of the three-day margin rule or otherwise evading margin requirements through switching of securities in their accounts.

The three-day rule, permissible under regulation "T," as devised by the Federal Reserve Board, was intended to apply to special cases, but complaint had been made that it had been abused by certain brokers. By the steps taken the exchange will seek to have margins posted promptly, and to permit the three-day delay only in exceptional cases.

Pittsburgh Rush Of Business Best In 10-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Smoking stacks of Pittsburgh's far flung industrial district are spelling a new prosperity for hundreds of thousands of workers. Pre-depression boom days are not only back, but are being surpassed as industry operates at the highest point in a decade.

On the South Side, home of the major unit of the Pittsburgh works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, merchants report business from 50 to 100 per cent better than it was two years ago. Wives and daughters of millworkers are wearing silk hose once more. The men are wearing $40 suits. Brand new automobiles jam the streets in the vicinity of the plant. Old store bills are being paid up.

Wages Higher

The common laborer today finds $50.40 in his pay envelope every two weeks. Many are drawing $75 for the two weeks' pay. Skilled rollers and blowers draw $132.

Opposite the South Side works of Jones & Laughlin, the company is completing a $25,000,000 new continuous wide strip-sheet mill that will put it in the market for automobile business.

Homestead, heart of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's operations in this district, is humming again. Here much armor plate is made for the United States Navy.

The main business thoroughfare of the town, where two years ago vacant storerooms stared at the passerby, does not show an unoccupied building today.

More Mills Active

The same holds good for Monessen, where the Pittsburgh Steel Company is operating at full tilt; at Aliquippa, where Jones & Laughlin has a mammoth plant; at West Homestead, where skilled workers of the Mesta Machine Company fill every available dwelling; the Brackenridge-Tarentum-West Leechburg district, where the Allegheny Steel Company turns out stainless steel for everything from streamline trains to needles.

Scores of other smaller plants are running at capacity or near-capacity, adding to the wave of prosperity cheer that is sweeping this "Workshop of the World."

Not only steel, but glass and coal are paying huge sums to workers.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, by terms of a recent strike-settlement, pays 63 cents an hour to male workers and 55 cents to women, said to be the highest rate in industrial history.

Settlement of the automobile and maritime strikes have given added impetus to business.

Los Angeles Unions Push Drive to Organize City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Churned in the wake of the maritime strike is a new wave of enthusiasm among labor unions to organize this metropolitan area, which has long resisted the tide of trade unionism more determinedly than most large cities.

Labor leaders believe enough favorable aspects of the strike can be culled from the unfavorable to persuade thousands of workers in dozens of trades that organization here is necessary for their welfare, as the unions have convinced goodly numbers of workers in other major American cities.

Estimates place the number of workers in trades which are eligible to membership in existing American Federation of Labor unions at 600,000; and the total which might be appealed to by industrial unions is yet larger.

Union's Strength in State

But as recently as last August the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor reported a membership of only 135,179 in the entire state. And well over the majority of this figure is concentrated in the five-county San Francisco Bay region, where in manufacturing trades alone there were 66,000 wage earners, according to the 1933 federal census.

The latest authoritative survey, this census also reported 79,000 wage earners in Los Angeles County manufacturing establishments. The employment index here in 1933 was 62, according to the local chamber of commerce, and it now stands at 82, raising the probable number of factory employees today to 105,000.

A forceful statement by Harry R. Bridges, militant maritime labor leader, was made at a rally here at the close of the shipping strike to indicate that he is going to try to do what other labor leaders have been attempting for the last 50 years: organize Los Angeles.

Open Shop City

Largest of the obstacles in his proposed march uptown from the docks is the traditional feeling here that has kept Los Angeles an open shop city while its sister cities on the Pacific Coast were fostering unions. It was back in the 1880's that unions first made headway in the four major cities, all of which at that time were under 300,000 population each.

But the climatic advantage of southern California attracted so much labor that Los Angeles became an employer's market, while Portland, Seattle, and San Francisco each grew up with its demand for labor largely being balanced by a bargaining supply.

This "oversupply" of labor in southern California is evident to a certain extent today in the comparative hourly pay for building trades, for instance, where the differential is in some lines as much as 50 cents between the local scale and the San Francisco Bay region scale. Offsetting this lower money income, however, chamber of commerce officials say that cost of living is lower, thereby making Los Angeles' real income higher than in the union strongholds.

While the 105,000-figure estimate for factory employees here is far from a majority of the total number of employees qualified for membership in the several unions, spokesmen for union and nonunion workers do not agree on the number of those in the eligible field, a point of difference explained in a natural reticence of each side to reveal the actual count of union labels when objectives are divergent.

Frank Fysh, head of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, claims the gromm is 600,000 while J. H. Buzzell, secretary of the city's central labor council, says there are 350,000 in the county who should be members.

Both agree, however, that in almost every instance the union is far from controlling the working conditions. An exception is in the theaters and possibly in the extensive garment factories. Apparently at variance with the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Buzzell hazards the guess that there are 130,000 members of unions here, while Mr. Fysh goes so far as to say that 7½ per cent is high for the number of union members on the basis of his 600,000 estimate.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association, represented by Mr. Fysh, was formed in 1894 to handle labor problems of its membership, and it is largely credited with maintaining the Los Angeles reputation for the open shop.

Bridges to Head Drive

The appearance of Mr. Bridges on the local scene aside from the maritime situation is his demand that teamsters organize, an act which precipitated another crisis at the harbor. If successful at this, he would immediately infiltrate through the ranks of other workmen, and perhaps make more headway than has been done by other American Federation of Labor organizers in all their years of efforts.

United Kingdom's Sugar Use in 1936 Up 3.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the United Kingdom during the year 1936 was equal to 2,312,172 long tons, raw sugar value, against 2,228,521 tons in 1935, an increase of 83,651 tons, or approximately 3.8 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co. from London.

Of the 1936 consumption, approximately 21.8 per cent were home-grown sugars, while imported sugars aggregated 78.2 per cent. In the previous year, home-grown beet sugars accounted for approximately 27.7 per cent of the year's consumption, while the imported product aggregated 72.3 per cent.

Stocks of sugar in the United Kingdom on Jan. 1, 1937, totaled 527,000 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 454,000 tons at the beginning of 1935, an increase of 73,000 tons, or 16 per cent.

Kroger Grocery Co. 1936 Net $1.91 Share

CINCINNATI—Kroger Grocery & Baking Company and subsidiaries report for the period Dec. 29, 1935, to Jan. 2, 1937, a net profit of $3,487,832 after depreciation, interest and federal income taxes, equivalent after dividends on 6 and 7 per cent preferred stocks, to $1.91 a share on 1,821,999 shares of common stock. This compares with $4,110,926, or $2.25 a share on the common, for the year ended Dec. 28, 1935.

Current assets as of Jan. 2, 1937, including $9,752,288 cash and $191,500 United States Government securities, etc., were $35,032,386 and current liabilities $8,298,100 against cash of $10,158,664, United States Government securities, etc., of $679,000, current assets of $33,447,656 and current liabilities of $6,897,047 on Dec. 28, 1935. Inventories totaled $22,692,864, against $20,129,097 at close of previous year.

Despite heavily increased taxes, operating expenses and compensation to employees, Kroger's earnings showed a good recovery in the latter part of the 1936 period. For the final 29 weeks of the last fiscal year net equaled $1.37 a common share as compared with 95 cents in corresponding period of the previous year. The 24 weeks to June 26, last, showing of 54 cents against $1.30 in the 1935 first 24 weeks was a result of a demoralized retail price structure, labor trouble, freezing weather and floods during early 1936.

Electrolux Corp. 1936 Net Equals $2.45 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Net profit of the Electrolux Corporation for the year 1936 is equal to $3,025,688 after all charges and after deducting federal income tax and after making provision for surtax on undistributed profits.

Per share earnings for the year amounted to $2.45 on 1,237,500 shares outstanding, as against $2.27 per share in 1935, when net profit after all charges amounted to $2,807,804.

For the fourth quarter of 1936 net profit totaled $834,356 or 67 cents per share. This compares with $818,194 or 65 cents in the corresponding quarter of 1935.

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A STUDY just completed by our staff reviews the earnings results of 95 companies for 1936, reflecting striking gains by 30 concerns, less profitable results by others where gains had been expected, and recovery to a profit basis by units that had been in the red last year.

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Bremen	Feb. 19 Cherbourg	Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 20 Plymouth	Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm	Feb. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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Per Capita Use Of Metals, Fuels Seen Approaching Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That the per capita use of metals and fuels in the United States is approaching a peak was indicated here in a paper read before the Minerals Economics Division of the American Institute of the Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, at the opening day of the 147th general meeting of the institute which will continue until Friday.

The paper, presented by A. B. Parsons and Stuart St. Clair, consulting engineers, presented estimates of the per capita consumption of principal metals and fuels for 1954, in comparison with consumption for various years from 1900 down to the present. In part these estimates were:

	1900	1930	1936	1954 (conjecture)
Pig iron (prdctn)	403	582	560	605-672
Steel (productn)	291	739	829	907-1000
Lead (primary consumption)	7.0	9.4	5.6	6.8- 8.0
Zinc (primary consumption)	2.6	6.6	8.2	9-10
Copper (primary consumption)	4.6	10.2	9.8	12.8 -14.2
†Coal (consmptn)	3.45	4.23	3.63	3.71-4.19
*Petroleum (consumption)	0.84	7.53	8.39	9.48-10.44

†Tons. *Barrels.

These estimates were made on the basis of estimated factors of expansion and contraction. The expansive factors were (1) increase in population; (2) increased mechanization; (3) improved standards of living; (4) industrialization of backward countries; (5) lowered cost and so lowered prices; (6) national defensiveness.

The contractile factors were (1) depressions; (2) exhaustion of deposits; (3) increased efficiency in utilization; (4) salvage or secondary metals (not applicable to fuels).

The report estimated that 1954 consumption of pig iron would not quite equal that of 1929. Steel production in 1954 in the United States was predicted at 59-65,000,000 tons. United States consumption of primary lead in 1954 was expected to be 500-580,000 tons, zinc between 650,000 and 730,000 tons, primary copper between 930,000 and 1,040,000 tons. "Aluminum has a good chance to displace copper in high-tension transmission."

Increased Wages Is Announced By More Companies

DETROIT (AP)—The Murray Corporation of America has announced an increase in minimum hourly wage rates to 75 cents for men and 65 cents for women, and said all employees now earning these minimums or more will receive an increase of five cents an hour.

The increases affect about 10,000 workers. C. W. Avery, president of the corporation which manufactures automobile bodies, said the increases will aggregate approximately $2,000,000 a year.

The new minimum rates at Murray plants represent an increase of 15 cents an hour.

All employees with six months of service, or more, will come under the new wage scale.

DETROIT—Briggs Manufacturing Company has increased wages of all its hourly rate employees. Company declines to state the amount of the increase which will go to its 27,000 workers.

NEW YORK—J. S. Bache & Co. announce the adoption of a bonus plan for 1937 along the lines of the profit-sharing arrangement employed in 1936, when over 15 per cent of the profits of the firm were distributed to employees.

Essentially, the announcement sent to the managers and staff of J. S. Bache & Co. states that:

The plan contemplates that, of the sum appropriated for bonus distribution, 40 per cent is for the managers—and the balance 60 per cent is for the staff.

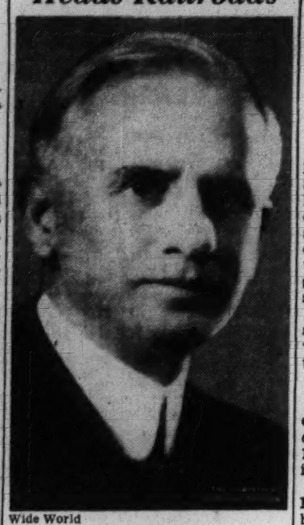
CHICAGO—Wahl Company increased the wages of its factory and office employees 10 per cent effective at once, with a minimum wage of $15 for a week's work. Monday morning all employees returned to work after their 24-hour strike which ended Saturday noon. The original demand of the union was for a 25 per cent increase in wages.

LYNN, Mass.—The General Electric Co. will make effective on Feb. 19 an increase in wages of a group of 2650 employees, the increase totaling about $200,000 annually.

The company will begin within 10 days to consider a wage revision for a group of salaried employees.

It is the practice of the company to make surveys of wage rates of groups of employees at least three times each year, to compare them with wages as paid in 40 other lines of industry, and to adjust its wages up to the market rate.

Heads Railroads



Wide World

Herbert Fitzpatrick

President of the Midamerica Corporation, Top Company in Van Sweringen Group, Has Been Elected Chairman of the Boards of Chesapeake & Ohio and Pere Marquette Railways. He Is a Vice-President of Both Railways. Until Now There Has Been No Chairman for the Board of the C. & O. and the Pere Marquette

Security Dealings Last Year Reveal Gain of 42.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1936 total transactions on all registered securities exchanges amounted to $27,284,158,816, an increase of 42.7 per cent over the total for the previous year, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The year 1935 was the first period when information on the dollar value of transactions on stock exchanges was assembled and in that year all transactions amounted to $19,115,751,547. All stock transactions amounted to $23,622,562,644 in 1936, against $15,376,337,646 the year before, an increase of 56.6 per cent.

During the year 1936 bond transactions amounted to $3,661,335,035 against $3,739,079,588, a decline of 2.1 per cent.

"The number of shares of stock traded during 1936 totaled 960,647,539 shares, or 45.1 per cent above the 1935 total of 661,911,992 shares," the commission set forth. "The par value of bonds turned over in the year amounted to $4,652,446,136, a small decline from 1935."

The two New York exchanges continue to predominate, according to the report, accounting for 95.6 per cent of the total value of sales on all registered exchanges in 1936. The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange reported 95 per cent of all stock sales and 99.8 per cent of all bond sales.

The value of trading on all exempt exchanges in 1936 declined 2.2 per cent from 1935 to a total of $19,239,810.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.373 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 17 and maturing Nov. 17, 1937, is equal to about 0.373 per cent.

Of the tenders offered totaling $154,486,000, $50,027,000 were accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.745, or about 0.336 per cent, to 99.706, or about 0.388 per cent. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.717 and the average rate is about 0.373 per cent.

Your Income Tax

This is the twentieth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Bad Debts—Year in Which Deductible

To be allowed a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have bave been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction, without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deductions for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs. If it can be shown that upon maturity of a bond, mortgage, or note evidencing a debt it will not be paid in full, the partial loss is deductible.

British Rubber Stocks Off

LONDON (Reuter's)—Stocks of rubber here for week ended Feb. 13 totaled 26,541 tons, a decrease of 1315 tons. Stocks at Liverpool amounted to 39,320 tons, a decrease of 1379 tons.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 23

Renewed Control Over Money Is Asked by Eccles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee heard Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, testify that the Federal Reserve System might be responsible for starting a "disastrous deflationary development" unless it were authorized to continue to use government obligations as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

In the absence of that power, he said, it might be compelled to adopt "a restrictive credit policy" leading to deflation.

Further Hearings

The committee has under consideration a Senate-approved bill to extend the authority to June 30, 1939. It has scheduled further hearings for Thursday.

Mr. Eccles explained that Federal Reserve notes must be backed now by at least 40 per cent gold and 60 per cent eligible paper and government obligations. If the latter are not available, he said, 100 per cent gold backing is necessary.

"Is not this extension a sort of stand-by measure—a shotgun in the corner—to be used against a sudden withdrawal of foreign investments?" asked Representative Ford of California.

"Yes, it is available for that purpose," Mr. Eccles replied, "but it is more important for the present position because there is no eligible paper available."

Mr. Eccles said the reserve banks in Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City had insufficient gold to back their notes 100 per cent, and if they had to supply such backing, they would have to sell enough government securities to take care of their deficiency.

Under questioning by Representative Goldsborough of Maryland, Mr. Eccles said the measure had no relation to the two recent increases in reserve requirements of Federal Reserve banks and that it was not in conflict with the Treasury's gold "sterilization" plan.

To Prevent Inflation

The latter, he said, was designed to prevent the possibility of dangerous inflation. This setting apart of imported gold by the Treasury, he said, was intended to keep the metal out of the monetary system and hold down excess bank reserves. Without the sterilization, he explained, gold imports would have piled on top of the $2,150,000,000 of excess reserves on hand when the sterilization policy was adopted.

"The $2,150,000,000 was a sufficient amount if gotten into the credit structure to create with the deposits now on hand, something like $20,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 of additional credit," Mr. Eccles said.

"Therefore, it was recognized that further gold imports adding to the excess reserves could serve no useful purpose and were getting beyond the point where the Federal Reserve Board could control the situation by limiting reserves to a specific amount".

Power Output Gains 12.7 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — The Edison Electric Institute reported production of electricity in the week ended Feb. 13 was 2,199,860,000 kilowatt hours.

This was a decline of .1 of 1 per cent from 2,201,057,000 kilowatt hours in the week preceding, but a gain of 12.7 per cent over output a year ago when it was 1,952,476,000 kilowatt hours.

All major geographical regions reported substantial gains over a year ago, the institute said. They were: New England 14.5 per cent; Middle Atlantic 11.5; Central Industrial 16.0; West Central 6.3; Southern States 11.9; Rocky Mountain 7.0, and Pacific Coast 10.6.

Reorganization Ordered For Seaboard Air Line

NORFOLK, Va., (AP) — Federal Judge Luther B. Way has ordered receivers of the Seaboard Air Line Railway to draw up and submit to the court "a comprehensive plan" for reorganizing the road's financial affairs.

The Seaboard went into receivership seven years ago, and its operations along the length of the Atlantic coastal plain have been directed by the two receivers, Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, and Legh Powell, of Norfolk.

Judge Way declined to accept suggestions that formulation of a new financial plan for the railway be delayed until its future earnings could be better determined.

'Movie' Studios Are Unusually Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—According to Fred W. Beetson, secretary of the Motion Picture Producers Association, there are 49 features in production, 78 in the cutting room and 78 in preparation. In the present program there are still 250 pictures to be made, which will insure considerable activity at the studios for some time to come.

The last quarter of 1936 furnished an all-time high record, with 111 pictures released, as compared with 92 in the first quarter, 81 in the second and 109 in the third quarter. The outlook for production and employment in our studios during 1937 appears to be most encouraging.

Standard Brands, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated net income of Standard Brands, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31 was placed at $14,727,448, equal to $1.12½ a share on the common stock against $12,744,963, or 97 cents a share in 1935. The company, which manufactures packaged food products, has headquarters in New York and plants distributed throughout the country.

Trade in Wool Market Quiet But Backlog of Orders Heavy

Lethargy has thrown its cloak over the wool market. The boom that carried activity and prices to new highs has apparently passed. There is little new business. Even prices are softer, though most well posted men in the trade opine that the situation is basically strong. Prices will snap back into gear as soon as demand for wool revives.

Most of the mills have apparently satisfied their current needs and no longer reach for small lots regardless of price. Indeed, the paying of premiums for domestic wools is now ended, at least for the moment. Even imported wools are not in much call just now.

Demand Is Narrow

Demand is so narrow that values are hardly established, which makes any distinct change in quotations more or less guesswork. Holders of wools, in some cases, are meeting the situation by shading their asking prices a bit but the policy is not general.

Offerings of small lots of several grades of Ohio and similar fleeces in the grease have been about a cent under recent peaks. Few, if any, holders of the limited quantity of such wools were willing to pare any more off their values even though the drop was insufficient to induce any volume of new business.

Some short to average French combing length sold for $1.05@$1.06, scoured, while average to good brought a couple of cents more. For spot imported wools, the market in Boston was more stabilized. Fine Australian supers in Boston are close to $1.10@$1.12.

Interest was keen in the sale of new wools in Arizona and their cost was within a range of $1@$1.04, scoured, landed Boston. The sale involved some 10,000 fleeces, offered at sealed bids at Phoenix, and described as fine and better wools.

Boston wool men estimate that about 100,000,000 pounds of new clip have been contracted for on the sheep's backs, with manufacturers owning well over 50 per cent of the contracts.

Piece Goods Quiet

Manufacturers find demand for piece goods distinctly slower, possibly due in part to the mild winter weather and subsequent backing up of clothing in the several marts. Yet manufacturers are not offering lower prices.

Fall men's wear lines are now expected to be opened March 1, but several contracts have already been accepted by mills.

There is a backlog of spring business on books as well as considerable orders for tropical worsteds and other summer wear, amounting in all close to 40,000,000 yards. Then again, a large amount of machinery will be busy for several months on goods for the United States Army.

The flood of imported wool into Boston has reached the 71,806,539-pound level thus far this fiscal year, starting last July 1. For the same period last year the receipts were 55,837,398 pounds. In addition to Boston receipts, Lawrence received 7,936,278 pounds and Springfield 215,605 pounds thus far this fiscal year.

Another big cargo, second largest ever brought to Boston in one ship, arrived at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, last night from Australia. The largest cargo was about 31,000 bales arriving at the same pier several weeks ago on the motorship Thermopolae.

Small lots of sorted mohair are selling in the Boston market at advances for medium and low grades. Boston dealers are finding difficulty in contracting for adult mohair in Texas at prices under 65 cents a pound.

Steel Operations Rise to 82½ P. C. As Demand Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—Expanding demand for steel has brought new business in excess of shipments and forced a further extension of deliveries on many products, Iron Age said in the weekly review of the industry. Ingot production was estimated at 82½ per cent of capacity, 1½ points over last week.

"Lifting of suspensions on General Motors orders," the trade journal said, "flood rehabilitation projects and replenishment of damaged stocks of jobbers and consumers, renewed buying on a large scale from the Pacific coast following settlement of the maritime strike, and an increase in export orders, are outstanding factors in the increased pressure on steel mills.

"Pacific coast jobbers and consumers are again taking water shipments in good volume, but the most striking item of business is the placing of about 30,000 tons of structural steel for a federal post office and jail and an adjoining railroad station at Los Angeles. An eastern steel company has put on an additional open-hearth furnace to take care of Pacific coast orders.

"Railroads are using more steel than they have in six or seven years. New freight cars placed since Dec. 1 call for 360,000 tons.

"The world famine in pig iron, scrap and steel is having unusual repercussions on this market. Upward of 100,000 tons of pig iron has recently been sold to Japan and large inquiries from England find some producers indifferent.

"On top of these natural developments of a rising world-wide need for steel, there is the fear of labor troubles overhanging the American industry."

Brokers Must Pay Bank Depositors

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A State supreme court decision held that a brokerage company was responsible for losses to depositors in a bank failure because the company knew the bank president was speculating with bank funds.

Belief that the ruling in the case affecting J. S. Bache Company, New York brokers, might establish a precedent, was denied by William R. White, state superintendent of banking.

"This is an unusual case and cannot be regarded as a precedent for action in connection with other bank failures," Mr. White explained in New York City.

The J. S. Bache Company was ordered to reimburse depositors in the failed State Bank of Binghamton for losses totaling $626,281.36.

Supreme Court Justice Ely W. Personius of Elmira held that the brokerage company knew that Andrew J. Horvatt, convicted president of the bank, had used bank funds to finance stock market speculations through the Bache company.

Wisconsin Home Building Increases 175 P. C. in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13—The number of new homes constructed in Wisconsin has increased more than 175 per cent within the past year, announces Richard Ferge, secretary of the Wisconsin Master Builders' Association.

It was pointed out that 4200 residences were built in the state in 1936. Per capita expense in Milwaukee for new homes amounted to $27, and in Wauwatosa the per capita was $90.

Bankers' Acceptances Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' acceptances outstanding in January amounted to $387,227,280 an increase of $14,410,317 over December and of $3,080,406 over January, 1936, the New York Federal Reserve Bank disclosed. This is the first monthly increase over the year before in two years.

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Class I Railroad Net Shows Sharp Gain in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Operating revenues of 91 Class 1 railroads totaled $272,881,592 during January, according to preliminary reports. This compares with $249,210,826 in the like month of last year, as shown by the Association of American Railroads.

Freight revenues last month of these roads were $220,385,446 and passenger revenues $31,083,341, compared respectively with $200,144,599 and $28,757,813 in January, 1936.

January operating revenue for 37 Class 1 carriers in the eastern district was estimated to be $151,866,117, compared with $142,780,577 in January last year, a gain of 6.4 per cent. Freight revenues of these roads last month were $121,210,645 and passenger revenues $19,244,488, against $113,141,260 and $18,526,137, respectively, in January last year.

A total of 19 Class 1 railroads in the southern district had estimated operating revenues in January of $27,352,375, compared with $25,045,418 in the same month last year, an increase of 9.2 per cent.

The report shows 35 roads reporting in the western district had total operating revenues of $93,663,100 last month, against $81,384,831 in January, 1936, a gain of 15.1 per cent. Freight revenues of these carriers increased from $66,659,482 in January, 1936, to $77,051,831 last month, while passenger revenues were up from $7,850,964 to $8,729,980.

United Stockyards Plans to Take Over General Stockyards

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans under which it is expected the recently organized United Stockyards Corporation will acquire the holdings of the $4,000,000 General Stockyards Corporation were announced by John De Witt, investment broker, who recently formed and financed United to acquire the Swift & Co. stockyards holdings.

Mr. De Witt said that, through purchase from Philip D. Armour and Lester Armour of their holdings in General Stockyards Corporation, he had acquired 51 per cent of the common stock of that company. Purchase was contingent upon Mr. De Witt's agreement to offer the remaining shareholders the same price, $28.94 a share, and terms of payment.

Upon acceptance by two thirds of the common stockholders, United, Mr. De Witt said, is expected to purchase the General Stockyards portfolio for cash.

Should the deal go through, United will own majority blocks of stock in St. Paul Union Stockyards Company, Sioux City Stockyards Company, Fort Worth Stockyards Company, Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Milwaukee Stockyards Company, Portland Union Stockyards Company, South San Francisco Union Stockyards Company, and Brighton Stockyards Company.

Trade Diplomat

Harris & Ewing

Miss Elizabeth Humes

One of Uncle Sam's Veteran Foreign Trade Diplomats, Just Returned to the United States After Being Stationed in Rome for the Past Eight Years Studying Trade Conditions in Southeastern Europe. Miss Humes Will Now Acquaint American Business Men With the Trade Opportunities in That Section of Europe. She Held the Position as Commissioner to Italy for the Department of Commerce

Record Ship Traffic Is Recorded in 1936 By Port of London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — More ships, more goods and more passengers made 1936 a record year for the Port of London.

During 1936, 62,168,833 net registered tons of shipping used the port compared with 59,762,150 net registered tons during 1935. This constitutes a record for all time and is an increase of 4 per cent over the previous record reached in 1935.

A noteworthy feature of London's shipping last year, according to a report of the Port of London Authority, was the large number of newly constructed vessels put into commission for employment between London and various parts of the world and the British coasting trade. Altogether some 40 new freight and passenger liners were added to the port's regular shipping services.

In addition, to feed the steadily increasing output of electricity on Thameside, the already large fleet of colliers regularly serving the port was augmented by a number of new vessels in this category.

Returns so far to hand indicate a substantial increase in the port's trade.

There was an increase in the number of vessels that used the Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage together with the number of passengers embarked and disembarked. The number of ships accommodated was 704, representing 6,419,507 tons gross.

The Board of Trade's preliminary figures for shipping that used the principal ports of the United Kingdom during 1936 are:

	Net Reg. Tons
London	62,168,833
Liverpool	24,364,609
Southampton	25,712,142
Hull	11,902,421
Manchester	7,775,720
Bristol	7,321,802

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Previous day 2,221,110
1937 vol. to date 92,438,416
1936 vol. to date 100,342,748

Numerous Issues Up Fractionally In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Demand for rails and low-priced specialties distinguished a rising stock market today.

Pushing forward for fair gains were Central Foundry, Paramount, American & Foreign Power, International Telephone and Libbey, McNeill and Libbey.

From the start buying shifted quietly from one group to another. Motor and merchandising issues kept the center of the stage at first and later were joined by steels and aircrafts.

Early afternoon found attention focused on carriers. Up fractions to around a point were New York Centraj, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson.

Gains of about as much were turned in by Chrysler, Studebaker, Reo, Hudson, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sears Roebuck, North American and Anaconda.

Losses running to a point or more were suffered by American Telephone, Republic Steel, General Motors, Goodrich and International Harvester.

Low priced bonds were in demand. Grains were lower, cotton steady. The pound sterling and the French franc declined.

The speculative division of the bond list attracted a sizable buying interest today.

Low yield corporate issues revealed no definite swing in early trading. U. S. Governments showed mixed movements, with a few of the higher coupon treasuries at moderate gains. There were a greater number of losses, however, spread over the lower coupon treasuries and guaranteed loans. These ranged from 1-32d to 7-32ds of a point.

Studebaker 6s outdistanced the main body of industrial convertibles by a rapid rise of more than 7 points in morning dealings. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s picked up a point.

Junior rails showed a fairly uniform tendency to improve. Bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New Haven, Frisco and Southern Railway found buyers at fractions to around a point above previous finals.

Board support in the carrier division was attributed to a moderate upturn in rail shares in conjunction with current optimism on traffic prospects.

Loans of Chesapeake Corp., Bethlehem Steel, Southern Pacific, Utilities Power & Light and Western Union lost a little ground.

Most of the foreign groups held within narrow limits with the trend mixed.

Du Pont Declares Common Dividend of 75c a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company have declared a dividend of 75 cents a common share.

In December a year-end payment of $2 was made while in the preceding two quarters regular dividends of 90 cents were supplemented by extras of 70 cents. Total payments in 1936 were $6.10.

The latest dividend is payable March 15 to holders of record February 24.

The company recently announced it was abandoning its traditional policy of making regular quarterly payments and that hereafter it would pay interim dividends with a final at the year-end.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed with a heavy tone as selling became general due to the uneasiness of traders resulting from the Government's new defense program. Armament shares were active and strong while the remainder of the list eased from their high prices for the day.

Paris — Price movements were mixed in the Bourse, industrials shares selling lower while the railroad group advanced. Rentes were exceptionally strong, net gains being 130 to 145 centimes.

Liverpool: Early liquidation in cotton futures attracter scale-down buying and covering, which resulted in a partial recovery with the market closing unchanged to 3 points lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.89⅞	$4.89⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.89⅛	4.89⅛		8.2397
France—franc	.0466	.0466		.1995
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687		.1995
Switz'd—franc	.2282	.2283		
Italy—lira	.05261/2	.05261/2		.0526
Germany—mark	.4023½	.4023		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5466	.5467		
Sweden—krona	.2525	.2525		.4537
Norway—krone	.2461	.2461		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2186		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090		.0220
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875		.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0349	.0349		
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—kloty	.1896	.1896		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0446		.0748
Rouman'a—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
South America				
Argentine—peso	.3265	.3265		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517		.2060
Peru—sol	.2625	.2625		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600†		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2356	.2356		.4440
India—rupee	.3703	.3703		.6180
Java—florin	.5496	.5493		.4806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3050		*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975		*
Sts. Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750		.9613
Phil. Islnds—peso	.5037½	.5037½		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9997		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China — cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	7	79½	78½	78¾	
18⅞	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	29	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	4	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	3¼	Advance Rumely	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	13	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ¾
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	7	4 ⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	14⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	Allegh Corp	86	3	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	7	58½	58	58	— ½
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	47	58⅞	57½	57½	— ¾
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	12	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ¾
51	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	5	48⅞	47	47	— 1
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	7	38¾	38¼	38¼	
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	236	235	235	+ 1½
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (.50x)	8	29	28½	29	
19½	16¼	Allied Stores (.20g)	132	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅜
83½	74½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	31	74¾	73¾	74¾	+ ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb 15
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	4	110⅝	109¾	109¾	— ¾
101½	83	Am Ac Chem (4e)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 16
41⅜	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	7	38½	37½	37½	— 1
78½	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	4	79	77¼	79	+ 1½
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	30	108¾	107½	108⅛	+ 1
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	2	166½	166	166	Feb 15
71	56	Am Car & Fd	9	67	66	66	— 1
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	2	100	99½	100	+ ½
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	10	86¾	86½	86¾	+ ¼
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	130	130	130	Feb 16
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
23	13¾	Am Colortype	19	22	21¼	21⅝	— ¾
29⅜	26¾	Am Com Alc (.80e)	13	28¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
17	12	Am Europ'n Sec	1	15⅝	15¾	15¾	—1
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	401	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	54½	53	54½	+ 2⅜
58⅞	58½	Am & For Pr $7 pf	23	65⅝	63	65½	+ 2¼
38½	26¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	37	36	33¾	35	+ 2¼
21	18	Am Haw $8 (1)	3	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	41¾	41¼	41½	Feb 16
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
4¼	2½	Am Ice	25	4¼	4	4	— ¼
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	4	27	26¾	27	
167⅛	138⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	5	16⅛	16	16	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	56⅝	56	56¼	— ¼
125	114	Am Loco pf	6	121	120½	120½	— ½
25¼	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	9	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
13⅜	11⅝	Am MA&Met (.15g)	8	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	5	64⅜	63⅜	64⅜	+ ¼
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	142	124	124	—3½
75	64	Am News (63¼e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1¼
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	80	14¼	13⅝	13¾	⅛ ⅛
87⅜	77½	Am P & L pf (6)	5	79	78⅜	79	+ ⅛
72½	64½	Am P & L (5)	9	66	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	68	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	55	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	3	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
28	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	19	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅜
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	12	92¾	92	92	— ¾
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Feb 16
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	6	106⅜	106¾	106⅜	Feb 16
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	2	65	64½	64½	+1½
73¼	59½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	4	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	6	52½	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	24	24	24	
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	44	180	178½	179	—1¼
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	96	95¾	96	+ ½
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	148¾	148¾	148¾	Feb 16
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	9	19⅛	18¾	19	
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	21	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ¼
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Feb 15
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	38	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	62	77⅜	74⅜	76⅛	+ ¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	4	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
14½	6⅜	Am Zinc	430	15⅞	14¼	15⅜	+1
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	+
68⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	17	63½	59	63	+5
58	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	188	58¼	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
94⅞	64¼	Anacon W&C (1⅝g)	3	91½	91	91	+ ½
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (3⅓e)	8	22½	22	22	+ ½
37½	30½	Andes Copper	4	33⅜	32¾	33¾	+1¾
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	9	9	9	Feb 16
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	4	109¾	109½	109¾	+ ½
12¼	7	Armour Ill (1.5g)	110	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	94½	94¼	94½	— ¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	7	100¾	100	100	Feb 16
68⅛	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	1	66	66	66	
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	5	15¼	15	15⅛	— ¼
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	4	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	6	21⅞	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	— ¾
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	38	75¾	74	75	+1
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	2	101⅝	101½	101½	— ⅛
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	27	50⅜	49	49¼	+ ⅜
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
44	39¼	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅞
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	29	34	33½	33½	— ½
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
51⅞	51¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51¾	51½	51¾	— ⅛
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	2	83½	82	83½	+1
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	4	33¼	32½	32½	— ¼
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	60	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
—B—							
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	30	8	7⅞	7⅞	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	115⅞	115	115	
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	6	115¼	115	115	
26	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	351	26⅞	25¼	26⅜	+1⅜
40	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	20	40	38½	39⅛	+1⅛
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	— ¼
40⅜	35⅛	Barber Co (⅜e)	12	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	6	29⅛	28½	29	+ ⅛
38¾	33⅛	Barnsdall (1)	59	33½	33	33	— ⅜
26¼	26⅛	Bayuk Cig (⅜a)	3	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅜
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Feb 16
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	106	106	106	Feb 11
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	20	28⅞	28¼	28¼	+ ⅜
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	57½	57½	57½	
91⅜	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	47	88¼	86⅜	86⅜	— ¾
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	6	19	19	19	
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	128¼	128¼	128¼	— ¾
69⅛	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¾
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	4	35½	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	19	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	61	44¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅜
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	5	47	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	34	27⅞	27	27⅛	
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	5	82	82	82	+ ¼
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Maine	14	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	18	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	8	57¾	57	57	— ⅛
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	52	51⅝	51½	— ¾
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	24	7¼	7	7	
38½	34⅛	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	23	46½	46	46¼	— ½
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101¼	101½	100½	—1
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	5	48½	48	48	
50	47¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49½	49¼	49½	Feb 15
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	5	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	15	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	47	13¼	13	13	
98	85	Budd E G pf	3	85½	85	85½	—3
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	89	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	3	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ½
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	10	62	61	61	—1
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	6	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅛	Bush Term	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush Term db	4	35½	34½	35¾	+ ¾
16⅝	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	113	17⅛	16½	16¾	+ ¼
33⅜	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	68	34¾	33⅜	34	+ ¼
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	128	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	14	29¾	29	29	— ¼
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	8	28½	28⅜	28½	
—C—							
48¼	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	1	44	44	44	—1
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	159	3¾	3½	3½	
20¼	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	87	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	20	37¼	36⅜	37	+ ⅞
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	23	30½	29¾	30	— ½
17½	14½	Canadian Pacific	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
61½	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59	59	59	+ ½
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16	16	16	Feb 15
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	8	8¼	8	8⅛	
176½	138	Case J Co (4e)	6	169	167⅜	169	
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	5	99½	99	99	
33⅞	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛e)	146	34⅛	33	33	— ⅜
110	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	111	110½	111	+1
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	9	45¾	44	45½	+2
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1⅝a)	2	34½	34⅛	34½	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	122	11⅝	11	11	
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	10	41¼	40	41	+2
24¾	17½	Cent Viol Sug	1	18½	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
11½	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	13	71⅞	70	70	+ ⅜
23⅞	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	21	22⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	3	47¼	47	47	+1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	21	68¼	64⅝	64¾	— ⅝
89⅜	85	Ches Corp (3)	4	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	—1¼
3⅝	2¾	Chi Ch East Ill	36	3¼	3⅜	4⅛	+ ⅝
12	6⅝	Chi & East Ill pf	62	13	11¾	12⅝	+1½
5	2¼	Chi & North Western	222	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
17⅜	11¼	Chi & N West pf	37	19½	17	18¼	+1⅜
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	51	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	77	17	15½	16¼	—1
32	30⅜	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	39	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	206	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	5	31½	31¼	1⅛	— ⅜
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	66	66	66	— ¾
2¾	2¼	Chi RI&P	196	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Chi RI&P 6% pf	78	7¾	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
8½	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	88	9⅛	8	8⅛	+1⅛
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Feb 16
22½	20⅜	Chi Cot Oil	4	21⅛	20½	20½	+ ½
15⅜	12⅛	Childs Co	11	14⅛	13½	14¼	+ ⅝
135¼	116⅝	Chrysler (1½g)	62	134½	131⅝	132⅛	— ⅜
20¾	18⅞	City I&F (2)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
10⅜	9	City Stores	11	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
34½	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	1	34½	34¼	34¼	
40¾	35	Clev Cr Brnz (2½g)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	5	95	92½	95	
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	135	135	134½	Feb 16

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57¼	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
21⅝	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	87	20½	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	
62¾	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	7	60⅜	58	59	—1½
50¼	44½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	50	50	50	
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	102	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	102	101½	101½	— ⅛
161	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92½	92¼	92¼	Feb 15
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	7	37½	37	37½	+ ½
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+1¼
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119¾	119	119¾	Feb 15
69¼	64⅜	Com Credit (4a)	16	65⅞	64⅞	65	—1
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	—1½
80¼	73	Com Inv Tr (4a)	11	73¼	72¼	73½	+ ½
120	111	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	Feb 16
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	51	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
4½	3¼	Com & South	77	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
75⅜	63	Com & South pf (3)	10	65¼	64	64	—1⅛
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	17⅝	17½	17½	
42⅞	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	32	43	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 16
18⅞	16	Con Cigar	3	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
10	8½	Con Coal	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (1½g)	33	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	
108	105½	Con Edison pf (5)	9	106	105¼	106	+ ½
5¾	4⅞	Con Film	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	38	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	63	16¾	16½	16⅝	
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	78	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	12	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	8	34½	33	33	—1¼
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	48	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
109	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	3	108¾	108¾	109¾	
69½	59⅜	Cont Can (3)	32	62⅜	61¾	62	+ ⅝
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	6	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅜
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	42	12½	41⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motor	32	3⅝	3½	3½	
45⅜	42¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	13	45½	44¼	44¾	
32⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	9	31¾	31	31	
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	7	68⅜	68	68	
171½	167	Corn Prod R

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Generally Show Strength—Curb Prices Reveal Uptrend •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Banks' Surplus Has Gain In Fourth Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Surplus and undivided profits were increased 4 per cent in state banks and trust companies in metropolitan New York during the fourth quarter of 1936. National banks, whose reports covered the half-year period, had an average of 8 per cent during the second half of 1936.

Business betterment brought a 6 per cent rise in loans and discounts for state institutions in the last quarter, while national banks registered a 9 per cent gain.

It is apparent that New York City institutions were making preparations last year for the increase in reserve requirements announced last month, for all groups of banks sold United States government securities, which aided in improving their reserve positions.

Combined surplus and undivided profits of 49 state banks and trust companies increased $27,343,000, reaching $663,852,000 on December 31. Loans and discounts increased from $2,369,632,000 to $2,525,660,000, in the fourth quarter.

Reports of 27 national banks in New York City, which cover a six months' period, showed that surplus and undivided profits increased $24,102,800 to a total of $313,212,000. Loans and discounts reached the $1,409,000,000 mark at the year-end, compared with $1,298,000,000 on June 30.

Paramount to Issue $15,000,000 Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Paramount Pictures, Inc., has authorized an issue of $15,000,000 of 3¼ per cent convertible debentures, which will be offered to holders of the present 20-year 6 per cent debentures on March 1 in a par-for-par exchange.

The announcement said the right to exchange will expire on March 9. If more than $15,000,000 of the 6 per cent debentures is presented for exchange, the conversion will be substantially on a pro rata basis, the announcement said.

The new debentures, due on March 1, 1947, will be convertible until five days prior to redemption or maturity into common stock of the corporation at $33 1-3 a share until March 1, 1942, and thereafter until Feb. 23, 1947, at $40 a share.

Lumber Output, Bookings, Shipments Off in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Association reported 497 mills produced 145,254,000 feet of lumber during the week ended Feb. 6. This compared with production of 166,760,000 feet by 521 mills the preceding week.

Shipments for the week ended Feb. 6 totaled 170,521,000 feet and orders booked 200,687,000 feet compared with 204,460,000 and 242,774,000 feet, respectively, during the previous week.

Production for the week stood at 42 per cent of the 1929 average and shipments at 50 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Maryland P. Inc	5c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Plymouth Oil	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Increased			
Congol Nairn. Inc.	50c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Cutler-Ham. Inc.	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Goodall Sor Corp	$2.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Humble Oil & Ref.	37½c Q	Apr.	Mar. 22
N E Tel & Tel	$1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Ruberoid Co	45c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Magnin (I.) & Co	25c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Interim			
du Pont (E I) de N	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 24
Mallory (P R) & Co. Inc	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 26
Initial			
Snider Packing	$1.50	Mar. 10	Mar. 15
Gulf Oil Corp	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Stock			
N E Pd. bn int stk	50%	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Irregular			
Allegheny Steel	40c	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Eagle-Picher Lead	10c	Apr.	Mar. 1
Hancock Copper	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Pacific Mills	50c	Mar. 10	Feb. 26
Accumulated			
Aluminium. Ltd pf	$1.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Bklyn & Q Trans6nf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dayton R & Mfg. A	$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Regular			
Clark Equipment	40c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 26
du Pont (E I) de Nemours deb	$1.50 Q	Apr. 24	Apr. 9
Globe W Co 2% pf	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Koppers Gas & Coke Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Lehigh Portland Cem Co 4% pf	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Lone Star Gas	20c Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 20
Md Fund, Inc	8c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Plymouth Oil	25c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Wright-H Mi Ltd	10c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Ygstn Sh&T pf	$1.37½ Q	Apr. 1	.....
Allegheny Steel 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Calumet & Hecla Cons. Copper	25c ..	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Continent'l St'l Cor Do pf	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Eagle - Picher Lead Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ford Motor Co of Cda. Ltd, A	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do B	25c ..	Mar. 20	Feb. 27
Gen Baking pf	$2 Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 3
Kimberly-Clark Corp	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
MagnincCo 6% pf	$1.50 Q	May 15	May 5
Magnus Cons Mfg	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Natl Sug Ref (N.J.)	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Otis Stl 1st pf	$1.37½ Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Pet Milk Co	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Reading Co	50c Q	May 13	Apr. 15
Do 2d pf	50c Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 13
Schiff Co	75c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
United Dye'd Corp	25c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
U S Envelope Co	$2.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 7% pf	$3.50 S	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Waldorf Sys, Inc	30c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12

American Radiator Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—American Radiator & Standard Sanitory Corporation in a preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 placed consolidated net income at $7,379,204, equal to 70 cents a share on the common stock, against $2,798,869, or 24 cents a share in 1935. With 32 subsidiary companies the company has 40 manufacturing plants in the United States and Canada. Headquarters are in New York.

Crucible Steel Co. of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Crucible Steel Co. of America reported for 1936 net income of $3,120,356, equal after regular dividends on the preferred, on which there are accumulations, to $3.04 a share on the common. This compared with $1,268,176, or $5.07 a share on the preferred stock in 1936.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	4¼s '47-52	119.20	119.20	119.20
10	3½s '43-45	108.13	108.12	10.812
22	4s '44-54	114.12	114.6	114.12
2	3½s '41-43 March	108	108	108
4	3½s '44-46	108.11	108.10	108.11
25	3½s '46-49	107.30	107.30	107.30
7	3½s '49-52	107.31	107.28	107.31
76	3s '46-48	107.8	107.5	107.8
45	3s '51-55	108.17	106.14	106.17
72	2½s '55-58	104.15	104.9	104.15
100	2½s '45-51	104.1	104.1	104.1
26	2½s '51-54	103.5	103.2	103.5
66	2½s '56-59	103.5	103.1	103.5
147	2½s '49-53	101.13	101.11	101.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

75	3s '47	105.3	105.2	105.3
30	3s '49	105.2	105.2	105.2
75	3¼s '64	105.21	105.20	105.20

Home Owners Loan

189	3s 'A-'52	104.23	104.17	104.22
2	2¼s '42-44	102.14	102.14	102.14
21	2½s '49	102.20	102.15	102.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4s '47	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
12	Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Alleghany 5s '49	95½	95½	95½
15	Alleghany 5s '50 sts	68	68	68
5	Allied Stra 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
4	Allied Stra 4½s '50	100¼	100	100
87	Am Ar For P5s 2030	84¾	84	84¾
46	Am Ice 6s '53	93	93	93
10	AmIGCbrm 5½s '49	109	108⅞	109
1	Am Int 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
24	Am T & T 5½s '43	111⅜	111½	111½
119	Am T & T 3¼s '66	100¼	99¾	100⅛
114	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100¼	99⅞	100⅛
1	Am Wtr Pap 6s '47	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105¼	105¼
5	Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	70	70
28	Arm Del 4s '55	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1	Arm 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
64	AT&SF 4s '95	111⅝	110⅝	111⅜
12	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	106¼	105¾	106¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	108	108	108
1	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	107	107
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	35½	35½	35½
4	A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¾	103¼	103¾
10	A C L cit 4s '52	96¼	95¾	95¾
7	A C Line 4½s '64	96¾	96	96¼
23	A C Line 5s '45	106	105¾	106
16	B & O rfg 6s '95	102½	102¼	102½
8	B & O 1st 5s '48	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝
7	B & O Drfg 5s '95	94	93½	94
72	B & O 5s '96F	92	91½	91⅞
8	B & O 5s 2000D	92¼	91½	92¼
40	B & O cvt 4½s '60	79¾	78¾	79¼
5	B & O 4s '48	107	107	107
4	B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	B & O 5s SW '50	105½	105½	105½
4	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Bell T Pa 5s '48B	116¼	116¼	116¼
2	Bell T Pa 5s '60C	125¾	125¾	125¾
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	104½	105
46	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	96	97⅜
8	Boston & Me 5s '67	88½	88	88¼
5	Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	84½	84	84½
14	Boston & Me 5s '55	90⅝	90¼	90¼
16	Bost & N Str L 4s '55	33	33	33
25	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	38¼	37½	38
36	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102¼	101⅝	102
18	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	101	101⅜
7	Bkly G&So cnSs '41	79	79	79
7	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	112⅝	112⅛	112½
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12	Buf R&P 4½s '57	91¼	91	91¼
9	Bush Term 7½s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	68	68	68
1	By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111	110⅞	111
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113¼	113¼	113¼
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115⅛	115¼
30	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅜	116⅛	116⅛
1	Can Pac 5s '54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13	Can Pac 4½s '60	104¼	103½	103½
69	Can Pac 4s perp	96⅜	96	96
1	Caro C&O 5s '38	105	105	105
1	Carth & Sn Pac 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
6	Cen Fdry 6s '41	235	232	232
12	Cen Fdry 6s '41	119	118	119
2	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21	20¾	20¾
94	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¾	20¼	20¾
60	Cen of Ga con 5s '45	34¾	32¼	34¾
1	Cen Ill E&C 's '51	104	104	104
13	Cen New Eng 4s '61	73	73	73
13	Cen Pac 5s '60	102¾	102¼	102½
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¾	108	108
14	Cen R R N J 5s '87	85½	85	85
8	Certain-id 5½s'48	95¼	95⅛	95¼
21	ChampionPCP 4¾s'50	107¼	107	107
34	Chesap Corp 5s'47	149¼	148	148¾
6	Ches Corp 5½s'44	132¼	131	132¼
27	C&O 3½s '96 D	98½	97⅞	98⅛
3	C&Ohio con 5s '39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8	C&O gen 4½s '92	120	120	120
112	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98½	97¼	98½
5	Chic & Alton 3s '49	57¼	57¼	57¼
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	115¼	115¼	115¼
13	CB&Q 4½s '77	113¾	113¾	113¾
27	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111¾	111¼	111¾
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109½	109½	109½
7	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	109	109	109
156	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	43¾	42¼	43½
36	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	43¼	42¼	42¾
136	Chic Gt West 4s 59	49½	47¾	49
45	Chi I & L 6s 66	24	23	24
5	Chi I & L 6s 47	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
37	Chi I & L 5s 66	24¼	23	24¼
8	CM&StP gen 4s 89	63¾	63¼	63¾
70	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	33¾	33	33⅜
687	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	11¾	11⅜	11¾
17	Chi & N W 6½s 36	60	59¾	60
14	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	37¼	36½	37¼
14	Chi&NW 4s '49	53¾	53	53¾
3	Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
454	Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	24½	23	24
254	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	36	34¼	35½
62	Chi & NW4½s2037C	36	34½	36
12	Chi & NW 4s '87	51¾	50	51¾
15	Chi & NW 3½s'87	47	45⅞	46⅞
47	CRI & P 4½s'52A	23⅞	22¾	23⅞
36	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	21½	20¾	21½
115	CRI&P cvt 4½s'60	13¾	12	13¾
40	CRI&P 4s '34	42	40¼	41¾
309	CRI&P 4s '34 ctf	24	23¼	24
13	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ctf	21	20¼	21
3	CTH&SE inc 5s'60	90	90	90
27	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106⅞	106⅜	106½
25	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'81	105	105	105
15	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	102¾	102¼	102¾
5	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
5	Childs Co 5s '43	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
1	Choc Okl&G 5s '52	38	38	38
43	Cinn Gas&E 3¼s'65	101½	101	101½
1	Cin Un Term 2s'57 C	108¾	108	108¾
3	CCC&StL 5s'63 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	97	96½	96½
5	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	103	103¼	103¼
11	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¼	108	108¼
8	Clev Un Term 5½s'72	111¾	111¾	111¾
19	Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	105½	106
18	Clev Un T 4½s '77C	194¾	104¼	104¼
1	Col F & I 5s '70	96	96	96
10	Col & So 4½s '80	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Columb G & E 5s '52 May	104¾	104¾	104¾
27	Columbia G 5s '1961	103⅝	103½	103⅝
12	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
32	Comi Credit 3¼s '51	98	97¾	97⅞
38	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	101¾	102¼
15	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	Con Coal Del 5s '60	68¼	68	68
5	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105	105	105
10	Con Edis 3½s'58	103½	103½	103½
9	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¼	106⅜
46	Con Oil 3½s '51	104¼	104	104½
34	Con Pow 3½s '70	102⅝	101⅜	102⅝
8	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Con Pow 3½s'65	102¾	102¼	102¾
5	Crane Co 3½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Crown Cork 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Crown Will 6s '51	105	105	105
7	D&H51½s'37 100 22-32		100 22-32	100 22-32
36	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94	93½	94
1	D G & E 5s '51	107½	107⅛	107⅛
3	D & R G 4½s'36	35	34⅜	35
40	D & R G 4s '36	35¼	34	35
1	D & R G W 5s '55	21½	21½	22
36	D & R G W 5s " Asd.	21¾	21	21¾
35	D & R G West 5s '78	31¼	30½	31¼
8	Det Ed 3½s '66	104⅞	104½	104⅞
147	Int Ct Nor adj 6s'52	13¼	11¾	13
71	Int Ct Nor 4s 6s'52	34¼	34	35
18	Int Hydro El 6s'44	86½	86	86
5	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	80¼	80¼	80¼
12	Int Paper 6s'55	99¾	99¼	99¾
21	Int Paper 5s'47	102	100¾	101⅞
4	Int Rys C A 6½s'47	98⅝	98½	98½
31	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	89⅝	89	89
58	Int T&T 4½s'52	74⅜	74¼	74½
26	Int T&T deb 5s'55	80½	80	80½
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	James F & Clea 4s 59	99	99	99
11	Jones&LauSt4¼s61	104	103¾	104
15	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	65	64½	64½
17	K C South 3s 50	90	89½	90
18	K C Term 4s 60	106½	106½	106½
1	Kans G&E 4½s 80	102½	102½	102½
2	Kings Co Elev 4s 49	107	107	107
10	Kresge Found 4s 45	108¾	108	108
6	Lac Gas 5½s'53	68	67½	68
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	67½	67½	67½
10	Lac Gas 5s'39	92¾	99¾	99¾
1	L S&MS 3½s'97	103	102¾	103
4	Lautaro Nit 6s'54	38½	38	38
5	Lautaro Nit 6s'54 ct	38½	38½	38½
3	Leh&N Eng 4s'65 9	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54	104½	104½	104½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74	70	70	70
7	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85½	84¼	85
2	Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	75	74½	74¾
21	Leh Val 4s 2003	69¾	69¾	69¾
12	Liggett & M 7s '44	131½	131	131
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	121¾	121¾	121¾
37	Loews 3½s '46	100¼	99¾	100¼
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Lorillard Co 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
11	Louisa & Ark 5s '69	98½	98	98½
2	Lou & N 5s 2003B	107½	107½	107½
12	Lou & N 4½s 2003	106¾	106½	106½
10	Louis & N 4s '40	106½	106½	106½
12	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	101	99⅝	101
13	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	94¾	94	94½
5	LouG&NSo Jt M 4s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Maine Cen 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Maine Cen 4½s '60	84½	83¾	84⅛
9	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	79⅝	79	79
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	53	53	53
8	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	49¾	49¼	49¾
5	Marion St Shov 5s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
12	Market St Ry 7s '40	102⅝	102½	102½
5	McCrory Stra 5s '51	105	105	105
5	McKes&Rob 5½s50	104	104	104
9	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	106½	106¼	106½
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4	MetWSideECHi 4s38	15½	15	15
2	Mil El Ry & L 5s '61B	104	104	104
1	Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	Mil Sparta & NW4s '47	43½	43½	43½
15	M & St L con 5s '34ct	15	14¾	15
1	M & St L 4s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	27¼	27¼	27¼
4	MSP&SSMarie 4s'46	26	26	26
2	MSP&SSMarie 5½s'78	94½	94½	94½
2	MSP&SSM grd 5s '38	36½	36½	36¾
13	MSP&SSM con 4s '38	33¼	32½	33¼
21	M-K-Texas 5s '62A	87½	87	87½
136	M-K-Texas adj 5s 67	78¼	78½	78¼
7	M-K-Texas 4½s'78	93	93	93
9	M-K-Texas 4s '62B	75	75	75
126	Mo Pac 5½s'49	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞
12	Mo Pac 5s '65A	45½	45½	45½
32	Mo Pac 5s '77F	45½	45	45½
30	Mo Pac 5s '78G	45½	45	45½
225	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20⅜	19½	20⅜
1	Mo Pac 5s '80H	45	45	45
29	Mo Pac 5s '81I	45⅝	45	45⅝
31	Mob & O 4½s '77	38¾	37⅞	38¾
2	Mob & O 4½s adj 5s 47	53¾	53¾	53¾
21	Mob & O 5s '38	39⅜	39½	39⅜
10	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	94⅞	94½	94½
12	Mon W PaPSv4½s '60	105½	104¾	105½
13	Mon W Pa P Sv 6s '65	108½	108	108½
17	Mont Pow 3½s'66	96½	95⅝	96¼
3	MorEssex 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	MorEssex 4½s '55	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7	Nomm & Son 6s '43	99	99	99
3	NashCha&StL 4s '78	97¾	97½	97¾
2	Nassau El 5s '51	107	106⅝	107
16	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	106	105⅝	105⅝
10	NtRRMex4½s'26assd	5¼	5¼	5¼
11	Natl Steel 4s '65	105	105	105
8	Naugatuck 4s '54	89⅜	89¼	89¼
4	New Eng T&T5s'52	121¾	121½	121½
7	NEng T&T 4½s61B	119	119	119
7	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	96⅝	96½	96½
4	N O Pu Sv 5s55B	100¾	100¼	100¼
5	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	101	100¾	100¾
10	N Or\ Term 4s 53	98	97½	98
6	N Or\ & NE 4½s'52	84½	84½	84½
1	NO Tex&M 5½s54	57½	57½	57½
2	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	55	55	55
1	NY&Putnam4s93	94½	94½	94½
1324	NY cvt 5s'44	113¼	110	112¾
28	NYC rf 5s 2013	101	100⅝	100⅝
15	NYC 4½s 2013 A	94½	94¼	94½
25	NYC cons4s'98	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
14	NYC 3¾s'46	103½	102½	103½
3	NYCHR 4½s 2013	94½	94½	94½
21	NYC&HR 3½s97	101¾	101¾	101½
15	NY Chi&StL 5s'37	100	99¾	100
4	NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
32	NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	94½	94¼	94½
1	NY Chi&StL 4s'37	102	102	102
51	NY Chi&StL 4s'46	102⅞	102	102⅞
33	NY Edis 3¼s'65	102¼	101¾	101⅞
20	NY Edis 3½s'66	102⅜	102	102⅜
4	NY G El H&P 4s'49	114	114	114
36	NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	58½	57½	58
14	NYNH&H col 6s'40	71	69¾	70½
28	NYNH&H 4½s'67	52	51½	52
10	NYNH&H 4s '55	46½	46	46½
12	NYNH&H 4s '56	46½	45¾	45½
22	NYNH&H 4s '57	34⅝	34¼	34½
1	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	40½	40½	40½
4	NYNH&Con 4s Jul '55	40	39¾	39¾
30	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	41⅜	41	41
5	NY O & W gen 4s '55	27½	27½	27½
16	NY Ry inc 6s '65	62½	62	62
8	NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	NY Trap R 6s '46 sta	99	92	92
73	NY W & Bost 4½s'46	19⅝	19	19⅝
2	Niagara P P 3½s'66	104	104	104
21	Norf Rdn 1st cl 4s	107	107	107
15	Norf Sou 5s '61A	31	28½	31
8	Norf & W 4s '96	118¾	118¼	118¾
5	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	104	104	104
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 c	108½	108½	108½
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
7	Nor Pac 4s 97	107½	107½	107½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2037	77¾	77½	77¾
10	Nor States Pw 6s 41	103	103	103
1	Nor St Pow 5s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Nor St Pow 5s 11	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Nor St Pow 4½s 61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Ogden G&E 4½s'40	28	28	28
18	Ohio Ed 4s 65	104	103¾	104
4	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	111¾	111¾	111¾
15	Ore Sh Lin gtd 4s'46	118½	118⅜	118½
16	Or-W RR&N 4s '61	106¼	105¾	106¼
13	Pac C&E 3¾s'65	102¾	102½	102¾
7	Pac G&E 4s '64	106	105⅝	105¾
2	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	102⅝	102¼	102½
23	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 C	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2	Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	53½	53½	53½
14	Para Rway 3s'55 ct	74½	74½	74½
405	Para Plct 6s '55	104	102½	103
8	Parmelee T 6s '44	75¾	75½	75½
11	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100¼	100½
1	Pen O&Del

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday cards to friends, neighbors. Also personal stationery. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 225-B Fifth Ave., New York.

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 4 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; reprints, 3c ea.; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA—English type house for sale at sacrifice; nine comfortable rooms, two baths, and sleeping porch, sun room, breakfast porch facing garden, small orchard, garage, lot 98x308, off Orange Grove Avenue; $12,500. MRS. D. C. SMITH, 487 West California St., Pasadena, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, TEXAS. The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 2408 Poinsettias St. Three blocks First Church.

FLORIDA, Hollywood, 1907 Grant St. Large, sunny, nicely furnished corner rooms; with or without bath; short distance to church and ocean.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTELLIGENT man with 5 years' sales experience, calling on wholesale and retail grocers and 5 years excellent retail sales, seeks position with future; managerial abilities go anywhere. Address U-1, 610 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as bookkeeper by young lady; can take dictation; 10 years' experience; good references; prefer position in Florida. P. O. Box 2384, Tel. 8866, West Palm Beach, Florida.

SUMMER HOMES

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
16 miles from Boston; shore lot, private beach; furnished home to rent, June 1-July 26; 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, bather's shower, laundry, 3 screened porches, modern conveniences; double garage, small flower garden; no agents. Write J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THUMB INDEXING

Holmes Thumb Index for Bibles and Works on Christian Science. RAPID PAGE FINDER CO. 13 Norway Street, Boston

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES wanted, large prices paid for bureaus, tables, chairs, china, glass, etc. J. R., 307 Cambridge St., Boston. BEA. 0344.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHARMING apartment, living room, bedroom, large hall, kitchen, bath; beautiful view over Fenway Park; $45. Supt., 1203 Boylston St., Boston.

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER, Phone KIngsbridge 6-2933.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Exceptionally attractive home-like suite, Commonwealth Ave.; foyer, living room, chamber, twin beds, shower bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, electric grill, grand piano, radio, hotel service available; rate attractive. KEN. 4600, Suite 132.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Young woman wishes to share her small furnished apt. with another woman. Box J-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable, 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RELIABLE party with cash may purchase largest and finest floral shop in a suburban city in New Jersey, with nursery greenhouses, truck and 7-room dwelling in country; owner wishes to travel. For particulars write Fox X-64 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

CLEANING SERVICE

DILL-MARSH CLEANER COMPANY, scientific cleaning of rugs, upholstered furniture, leather furniture, walls, woodwork or any cleaning service desired for homes, estates or institutions; homes put in order for reopening or closing; tacked down carpets thoroughly renovated on premises. 29 East 30th St., New York City. Murray Hill 4-2974.

CLOTHING WANTED

AFTER long unemployment, have secured position; need suit and overcoat (men's), size 38; must be reasonable. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

CORSETIERES

CORSETS, CORSELETTES, BRASSIERES individually made without elastic
YOUTHFUL LINES FOR ALL FIGURES
Comfortable to wear, hold firmly, no bulging, no riding up, featuring uplift.
William R. Hands, 349 West 57 St., N. Y. City — Vera Knowlton Baker, Col. 5-2504

Chicago Decibel Crop Increasing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—A soft-pedal ordinance is being sought here. For the toots, ding-dongs, honks and clackety-clacks of various vehicles and the thunder of elevated trains have grown louder in the last ten years in down-town Chicago, a survey shows.

This city has quite a few more decibels of clatter now than it had in 1926, according to engineers who have just finished a study for the City Club. The work was done by the acoustical department of the Johns-Manville Corporation. Taking readings at five spots in down-town Chicago on their acoustimeters, the engineers compared this data with that gathered in a similar study a decade ago and drew their conclusions.

Three of the corners had grown definitely noisier, their study indicated. But this does not prove that everything and everybody is stirring up the sound waves more violently. Automobiles are quieter, for example. That is, the engines are not so noisy as they were. The horns, unfortunately, are quite a bit more blatant.

The new streamlined street cars just purr along in comparison with the old style flat-wheelers. Still there are quite a few motormen who continue to play traffic obbligatos on their foot-gongs. The result is that the indicator for the acoustimeter, or noise-recorder, has been pushed up several degrees for the city as a whole. The City Club hopes to get an ordinance through the City Council that will quiet the din.

Advisory Council Elects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The federal advisory council, a group of private bankers and business men who give advice to the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday re-elected Walter W. Smith of St. Louis as president for 1937. Thomas M. Steele of New Haven was named to the executive committee.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC. 387 Washington St., Boston LIB 0431 Room 807

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. CAP. 3632.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

I HAVE a credit with the Lincoln Automobile Company of $2300 to be applied on the purchase of a Lincoln car. I will sell this credit for $2000 cash. Write Box W-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.—8-room house, good neighborhood; modern equipment, oil burner; 2-car garage. 10 Hamilton Rd. G. R. 2-6276.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature, cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements, send qualifications to M. W. PEASE, 1019, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED secretary, Christian Scientist preferred, one with tact, neat appearance, expert in stenography, capable of handling important matters and managing office. Write Box M-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, N. Y. C., 2 year child; must be young, cheerful, cultured, experienced in training of children; English preferred but not essential; write, stating age, experience, etc. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 87 Beals St. — Home for those needing rest and care, or elderly people; nurse in attendance; reasonable. MRS. INEZ A. COLBURN (formerly of 60 Park St.), Asp. 9478.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 42nd St., well furnished. Write Box P-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptr Co 13 E 16 St. N Y C Alg 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1304
553 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Southern Florida, 30-room hotel, completely furnished and equipped; 4 cottages, barn, 85 acres land partly irrigated; tennis court; fine lawn, shade trees, swimming pool; artesian well; has unlimited possibilities as a resort. For detailed information and photographs, write LEE & FRAZEL, INC., 125 N. E. 1st St., Miami.

FREDERICK D. SMITH
Houses for Sale or Rent
1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
Telephone SO-2-6285

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—21 fine acres, low price, choice location, views, altitude, beautiful stream, fine trees, exceptional; also summer rentals. Greenwich, Darien, New Canaan. A. H. COLTON CO., Country Estates, Hanover 2-8240, 15 William Street, New York.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON—Attractively furn. outside rooms, elevator; fine view, overlooking The Mother Church. MISS CAMPBELL, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18. KEN. 9320.

BOSTON, 338 Commonwealth Ave., Back Bay—Beautifully furnished rooms in excellent home, handy location, rent reasonable; see to appreciate.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, warm, sunny court room; quiet, reasonable; opposite The Mother Church. Com. 9162

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Chinsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—Home-like, well-furnished double or single rooms, connecting lavatory; 3 minutes from subway. COM. 9725.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 143 E. 53rd St. (Apt. 21)—Sunny, comfortable room in private adult home; elevator; centrally located; convenient all transportation.

N. Y. C.—Well-furnished room, facing Drive; also large with semi-bath; location desirable. Cor. 114th St. and Riverside. University 4-6547.

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 511 West 112th—Desirable south front studio, suitable one, two; elevator; church; refined. CA. 6-7936, Apt. 22.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single or double, suitable two; $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE (5-E).

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Furnished room in very good location; one or two persons; privilege of getting your own breakfast. Mayflower 6771.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1412 Hopkins St. N. W.—Colored refined working woman to share 3-room apt.; quiet convenient location; near Dupont Circle; reasonable. Call eves. bet. 6-8.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 273 No. Beacon St.—In private home, with all comforts, 2 or 3 separate rooms near bath; business men, or father and child preferred. MID. 4774.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — Warm, sunny room for woman, private family; convenient to cars and trains; board optional. Tel. PAR. 0224.

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department. Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (samples, prices upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, eight years' experience selling larger stores east of Pittsburgh, seeks new connection anywhere.

College graduate with first-rate, first-hand tie-ups throughout this section, wants to connect with a manufacturer seeking more business. Has specialized in underwear; can handle other lines as well; reason for changing: wider opportunities wanted. Write Box L-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

POWER PLANT engineer desires position, first class license; best references; chief operating or watch engineer; go any place. Write X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence, R. I., would welcome applications for soloist position; immediate audition; Christian Scientist required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT, now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young woman desires opportunity to care for child or read to adults; by day or week. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COLORED woman wants day or part time work. Call Reg. 2157 after 12 p. m., Roxbury, Mass.

INTELLIGENT young woman care for children, part-full time. Write Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist.
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5305

LILIAN I. SMITH, B.S.
Corrective Speech—Public Speaking
New Term Beginning March 1st.
Address Inquiries to 268 Park Place, Irvington, N. J. Tel. Essex 3-1442

NOTED vocal teacher offers several partial scholarships to worthy aspirants; auditions. Write Apt. 716, 228 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie
Col 5-5800—10 W 61st St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 503 CH. 4-4408.

SMALL business, women's specialty, gifts, millinery or tea shop, Boston or vicinity. Write Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969 Opp. Empire State Bldg.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

A Fashion Triumph!
Women's and Misses'
3-Piece Suits
With Fur-Collared
Top Coats
An entire wardrobe in one! Wear it right now and into the spring. Fleeces and Shetlands in spring shades. Top coat with large collar of fox.
THIRD FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT S. CAROLINA

Dial 24108
Landsmans
5205 Ventnor Avenue
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CRANFORD

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Honnecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

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200 MAIN STREET

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Shoes for Men, Women, Children
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SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 Main Street

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TELEPHONE
THE LIPPINCOTTS
2787W
227 Springfield Terrace
for
HOMEMADE PIES
TARTAN BRAND GROCERIES
FRESH EGGS POULTRY ON ORDER

HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
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Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0308

NEW JERSEY

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

QUALITY MEATS
PULLMAN BEEF CO.
1035 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Telephone ESsex 3-9235

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Fine Hats Made to Order
Anita hats
124 Storms Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances Westinghouse Electrical Refrigerators
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
One lb. boxes of our own Assorted Chocolates, 50c lb., 2 lb. boxes 99c., Libby's Tomato Juice, 88c per doz. Rumford Baking Powder
177 Maplewood Ave. SO-2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

Freytag and Anderson Florists
1890
4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.
Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

NEWARK

For the Quality Minded
MA. 2-3660
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● Laundering
Distinctive Dry Cleaning, Laundering, Rugs and Upholstered Furniture Cleaning. Block Knits and Boucles
NEWARK—ORANGES—MONTCLAIR

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rented, 3 Months for $5.
ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone MArket 3-5766

Market 3-3845
Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

E. B. DURFEE, JR.
Associated with
"One of New Jersey's Finest"
AMERICAN HOME LAUNDRY
exclusive calgonized laundering
PHONES ESSEX 2-6392—DOVER 74
Dry Cleaning Rug Shampooing

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00 Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
238 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

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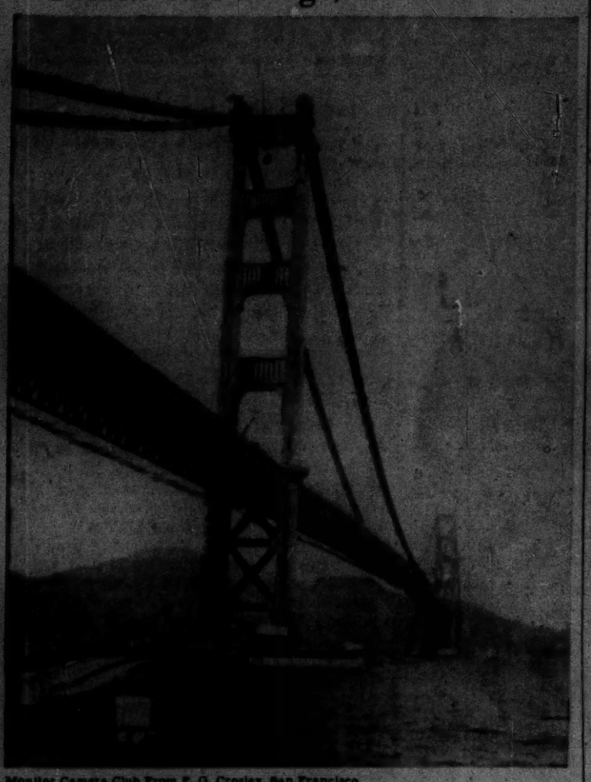


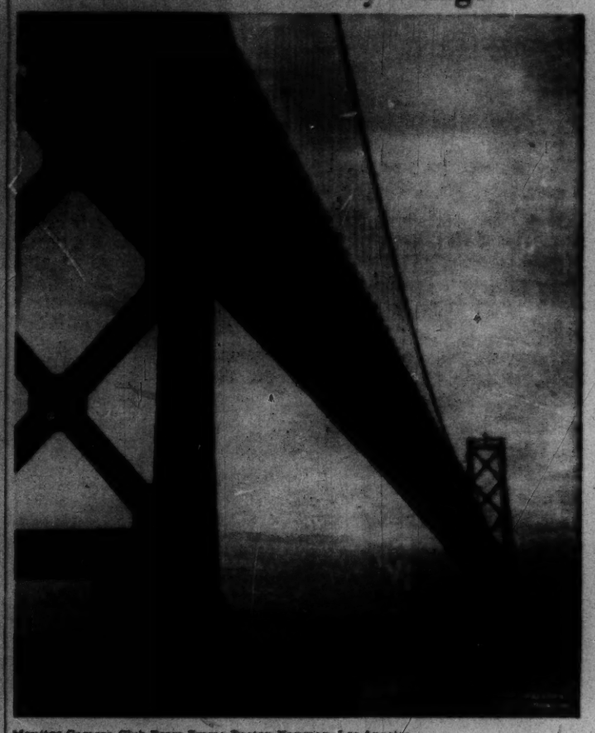
Monitor Camera Club From F. G. Crosley, San Francisco

This Is the World's Longest Suspension Span (4200 Feet), and Is Scheduled to Be Opened on May 21

Just a Look at the Dragon Lizards Was Enough for the Aviators

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco Bay Bridge



Monitor Camera Club From Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

This Miracle of Engineering Achievement, Linking San Francisco and Oakland, Is More Than Eight Miles Long, and Has a Central Anchorage That Would Compare Favorably With Any of Egypt's Pyramids

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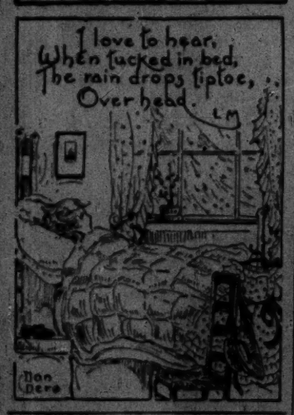


Studies In the Psalms

No. 15 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edith Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 8 and 1

Man and His Dominion

(Wisdom Literature)

During the period of Greek influence, hand in hand with the developing thought of Deity went a greater understanding of man and his place in the infinite plan of the universe.

Psalm 8 is one of the unusual so-called envelope psalms. Like a letter, the subject matter is folded within the envelope, in this case none other than the supreme adoration expressed at the beginning and at the end of the psalm:

O Lord Our Lord
How excellent is thy name in all the earth!

The cause of this outburst is found when the envelope is opened. And a great wonder appears!

The Architect of the Universe, the great I Am, to whom is credited the heavens, the stars, and the "works of thy fingers," has chosen man, to all appearances a mere babe in experience, to be His deputy, to show strength against His adversaries, to be made "a little lower than the angels"! Most wonderful of all, man is to be endowed with "dominion over the works of thy hands"!

So exquisite a literary gem needs no further explanation.

Paralleling Psalm 8 in thought, Psalm 1—the beautiful meditation which prefaces the whole Book of Psalms—shows that it was inspired by the same exalted thought as its companion.

Here the supremacy of God's law and the part it has to play in the dominion of man are clearly presented. Taking for his figure the living tree, probably the cedar of Lebanon or the live oak, whose leaves do not wither, the Psalmist makes it very plain that the whole matter depends upon the planting "by the rivers of water." Then only, "whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Shortage of crypts? Say not so! While the alphabet still has 26 complete letters, lexicon and thesaurus being entirely filled with their combinations? Nay! Nay! No shortage!

Factual Figuring: 12 plus 5, minus 3, times 4, divided by 6 equals 12.

Paintings and Artists: The Sowers—Millet; Baby Stuart—Van Dyck; Can't You Talk?—Hoffman; Spring—Corot; Ploughing—Millet; The Mill—Rembrandt; Sailing—Lundgren; The Christ—Hofmann; The Good Shepherd—Plockhurst; Song of the Lark—Breton.

Brevities

Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune: Of course baseball has its points, but how we long to stand in a crowd again and watch a good snappy steam shovel.

The Wright Way (Dallas): The professor who sent his wife to the bank and kissed his money good-by wasn't so far off at that.

Lewiston and Clifford Guide: A man who watches the clock generally remains one of the hands.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Auction Sale

Assemble a number of odds and ends, gifts or bridge prizes you have never used or a group of purchases from the dime store and place them on a table in the center of the room.

When the guests are all seated about the room, distribute small sealed envelopes to each one containing a number of pennies. Then appoint one of the guests as auction-

eer, or act in that capacity yourself. Then the fun begins as each guest counts his hoard to see how much bidding he can afford to do.

The auctioneer lifts each article—bracelet, perfume, handkerchief, towel, etc.—in turn and says, "How much am I bid for this exquisite, imported perfume?" (or whatever the item is). Much amusement can be derived from the clever presentation of the items. There are cries of 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, etc., with comments from the auctioneer, until the item goes to the highest bidder. The sale continues until each item has been disposed of.

Then the change used in the game is returned to the hostess.

This game can be likewise played by the hostess asking the guests beforehand to bring some inexpensive contributions with them (nothing exceeding ten cent value), instead of all the auctioned items being supplied by her.

In the case of a club, the members will supply their own pennies for the auctioned goods; and after the sale the funds are turned into the treasury.—Mary A. C., Buffalo, N. Y.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Hollywood, Calif., reader asks a cryptic question, and gives the basis of the answer in the following:

BIAMOGND AX VMHKOB?

BOH UAO BA! PILED OID GE-

KIGZDO BOLEE IGB OPDUOH-

BLC VASKEDOD EDOODMB,

EDCLVAU GUJ OIDBCQMQB

ZDLUN DUOLMDEH XLEEDJ

PLOI OIDLM VASZLUGOLAUB?

UGH! UGH! UA BIAMOGND!

Factual Figuring

To the number of the night about which Shakespeare wrote a play ——add the total of the digits in the year in which the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock ——; subtract the number of Justices on the present United States Supreme Court bench ——; multiply by the number of Justices by which President Roosevelt proposes to increase this tribunal ——; and divide by the number of New England States ——. What is the answer?

Paintings and Artists

Ten well-known paintings are listed. Can you match each with the artist's name? ——— (has been checked by way of example:

1	The Sowers	Bonheur	
2	Baby Stuart	Hofmann	
3	Can't You Talk?	Millet	1
4	Spring	Breton	
5	Ploughing	Plockhurst	
6	The Mill	Van Dyck	
7	Saved	Holmes	
8	The Christ	Corot	
9	The Good Shepherd	Rembrandt	
10	Song of the Lark	Landgren	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Aviators Visit Komodo

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—33)

By H. Boylston Dummer

Out of the purple dawn came a roaring shape—our Animal Aviators' good-will plane. It was headed for the Island of Komodo, where the globe-trotters hoped to search out the great Dragon Lizard, a monster reptile that grows to be sometimes 12 to 15 feet long, a direct descendant of the great Dinosaurs that lumbered up and down the land, millions of years ago.

The visit to the home of the Dragon Lizard was to be one of the high lights of the Animal Aviators' world-wide trip. Our animals had talked about it a great deal; and some of them, after hearing Reddy Fox tell how these lizards could bite large things in two with one snap of their great jaws, were not so sure they would care to meet one of the giant reptiles.

But brave little Stowaway Mouse said, "What if this great lizard is a terrible monster! I'm so quick he would have to go some to catch me!" And to show how quick he was, he jumped up on the side of the plane, raced out on the wings, and back again.

Buster Bear said: "That's right. You certainly are quick. But being on the ground and a thousand feet in the air are two different things!"

"Say, Reddy Fox, where is this Island of Komodo?" asked Racky Coon.

"Komodo Island," replied Reddy Fox, "is just a tiny island lying between the islands of Java and Timor. It is so small that most maps do not show it, but according to our charts we should be there in about three shakes of a dragon's tail."

"Yes, sir!" shouted Buster. "Animals, that's the island we're looking for just ahead. Compared with other islands it may be very tiny, but this looks like quite a place."

Buster slowed down the good-will bus, and began to circle the island. Soon what looked like a suitable landing place showed up, so down came the Animal Town sky-carriage with a grand sweep.

As the animals jumped out, Buster remarked, "If any of those dragons saw us come down, they'll stay in their caves for a few minutes to think it over anyway."

"This is a very lovely place if you should ask me," said Stowaway Mouse; "nice warm sunshine and beautiful trees. But if no dragons come to us, why we'll just have to go to the dragons. Let's go!"

But no one seemed inclined to move.

"Stop pushing me," said Racky Coon to Bunny Rabbit.

"Well," added Stowaway Mouse, "what's holding up this procession anyway? You animals stay right here, I'll go drag one of the dragons back by the tail." And off he started.

This struck the animals as so absurd that they laughed and followed the brave little mouse.

The jungle was soon reached. In some places it was fairly open. After traveling a little way, they saw ahead some great dark holes under the roots of some trees.

Stowaway Mouse turned and said in a low tone, "The lizards probably are in there. I'm going in to see."

But Buster said, "Hold on there, Mousey. I'll toss a stone in the hole and see what I can stir up." So, suiting action to words, he tossed a stone into the dark opening—and it went rattling far into the hole.

If Buster wanted to stir up something, he surely did a good job! Such a thrashing and hissing started up! And how the animals hoofed it back nearer the plane and peeked around the trees to see what would come forth!

Out of the dark opening rushed two of the monsters—great dragon lizards covered with scales, and with their double snakelike tongues snapping. The monsters were moving here and there so quickly that our animals who could not climb trees crouched down in the underbrush.

Just then there came a noise off in the jungle beyond the dragon lizards' caves. Instantly the lizards raised their heads and then went tearing through the jungle in the direction from which the sound came.

Without a word, our aviators all turned and dashed for the plane, jumped in, and were in the air before they could speak.

In Lighter Vein

For Another Attack

Diner: "Waiter, I was here yesterday and had a steak."

Waiter: "Yes, sir; will you have the same today?"

Diner: "Well, I might as well, if no one else is using it."—Montreal Star.

Only Then

Tenant (complaining to landlord): "Does the chimney always smoke like this?"

Landlord: "Oh, no; only on the rare occasion when we have a fire."

—Humorist

The Small Girl: "No, I'm not frightfully keen on dances. They're just one shirt front after another to me."

Attention to Appearance

Suitor: "Your sister is taking a long time about making up her mind to come downstairs."

Jimmy: "Oh, it isn't her mind, it's her face."

Quotation For Today

THE best workman is he who loves his work.—T. T. Lynch.

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Frugality

In the White House, Washington was exceedingly fond of fish, and ate them every Saturday.

Going to market one day, Fraunces, the White House steward, discovered a particularly large shad which had been caught in advance of the season, and purchased it for the President's table.

When the fish was brought into the dining room and the President detected its savory odor he asked, "What fish is that?"

"A shad, a very fine shad. The first of the season," the steward replied.

"The price, sir? The price?" demanded Washington.

"Three - three - three dollars," stammered the man.

"Take it away! Take it away!" cried the President. "It shall never be said that my table sets such an example of luxury and extravagance."

That night the White House servants ate shad.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Call Bells

A happy little man came to the door one evening selling bells, and with them the idea that they were the ideal thing to call the children home. Of course, too many families in one neighborhood with the same idea of using bells instead of voices, might complicate the herding in of the youngsters, but after all (so the man explained), bell tones can be as individual as voices.

I could readily see how much more pleasant a neighborhood of bell ringing could be at supper time, than one of shrieking voices. I bought his bell—and his idea. And though he had other bells for other purposes, I thought the idea of a bell-to-call-the-children-home-by might add pleasantly to an imaginative gift-shop's shelves.—Freda T., Tulsa, Okla.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Starr Commonwealth

(Detroit News)

Albion, Mich.

Uncle Floyd Starr is a wealthy man today, in the standard by which he measures wealth.

He stood in the doorway of his home at Starr Commonwealth this morning, bidding farewell to the last of more than 100 sturdy young business and professional men. Strapping young men, they were going back to the places throughout the country for which Uncle Floyd had prepared them.

Their Christmas party with Uncle Floyd, the same man they knew all through the years of their childhood, was over. Only a few sought to deny the mist that was in their eyes as they said farewell.

There were words said during that Christmas party at Starr Commonwealth Sunday, words that came fearlessly and true from the hearts of Uncle Floyd's boys. Uncle Floyd will never forget those words—and it isn't purely because Uncle Floyd found in them positive proof that he was right when he said, 23 years ago, "There is no such thing as a bad boy."

Of course, everyone in Michigan and thousands outside know what Uncle Floyd did 23 years ago when he made that statement. He set out to help the "bad boy" face life, and with two homeless urchins he invested his money and his future in a dilapidated shack and a small plot of ground.

The tiny plot of ground grew to the 700 acres of fine farmland and the spacious buildings that make up the proud institution that is known today as the Starr Commonwealth. From it, 700 young men have gone to seek their places in the world.

Inasmuch as this newspaper reaches Starr Commonwealth, the Daily Features Editor takes this means of congratulating the 93 youngsters who make their home there on their opportunities for service with Uncle Floyd.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Problems

Question: (a) In voting to elect officers for our society, names of all members are on a list, and an "X" is placed opposite the name of the one voted for. Should not those ineligible be crossed from the list?

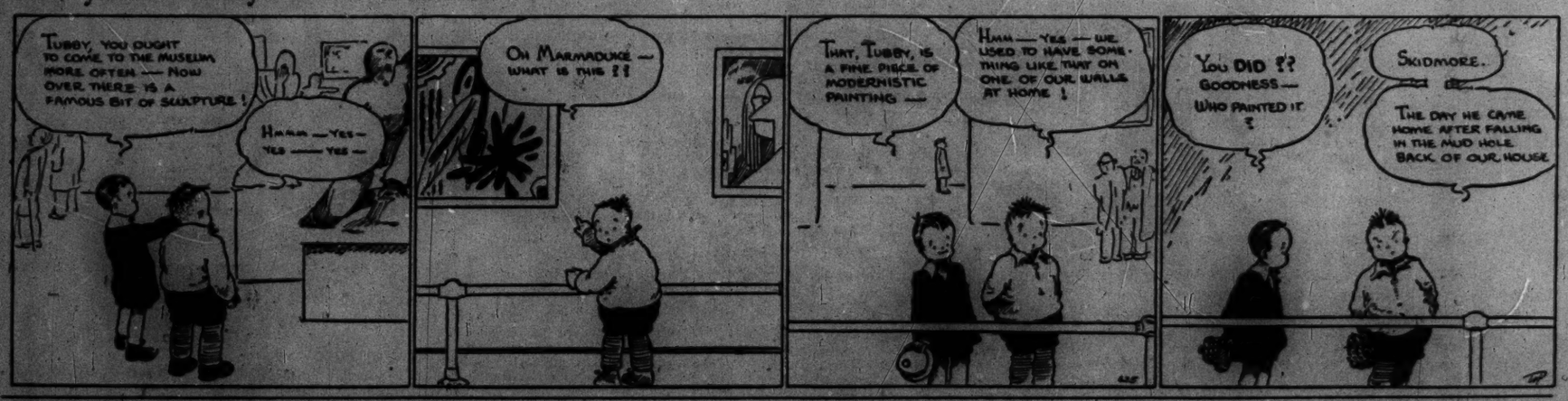
(b) In voting for officers, where a candidate knows he or she cannot serve, would it not help matters to have their names erased from the list of candidates?

Answer: (a) It would seem better to indicate those who are ineligible. To indicate all the members eligible is tantamount to nominating them all; and while in a sense this is the actual situation where the nominating method is not employed, it seems unwise to make such indication.

(b) If such a person has been nominated, he may decline the nomination. If nominations are not employed, the member may state that he prefers not to be considered for office, though the question whether this should be done before or after the voting begins is one for each to decide.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Art Student*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY, YOU OUGHT TO COME TO THE MUSEUM MORE OFTEN — NOW OVER THERE IS A FAMOUS BIT OF SCULPTURE!
HMMM — YES — YES — YES —
OH MARMADUKE — WHAT IS THIS??
THAT, TUBBY, IS A FINE PIECE OF MODERNISTIC PAINTING —
HMM — YES — WE USED TO HAVE SOMETHING LIKE THAT ON ONE OF OUR WALLS AT HOME!
YOU DID?? GOODNESS — WHO PAINTED IT?
SKIDMORE.
THE DAY HE CAME HOME AFTER FALLING IN THE MUD HOLE BACK OF OUR HOUSE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Caught*

By Carmack

If there's one thing I don't like it's a bath on a cold day, so when I heard the subject mentioned this afternoon—
I hurriedly looked for the best hiding place I could find—
But the Boss didn't look for me—he just called and whistled for me, but I didn't budge—No sir-e-e-
Then suddenly I heard him doing something with my dinner dish, and I said to myself—"Hm-m-I wonder if I could have misunderstood about that bath business"—
Well sir, I stood it as long as I could, and then I left my hiding place and hurried into the kitchen—
But it was just another of the Boss's tricks, and I walked right smack into it and was carried off to my bath—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Remedies for Tenancy

THE President's Committee on Farm Tenancy appropriately recognizes that, as there are many kinds of farm tenancy problems in the United States, the solution consists of a composite of remedies rather than a panacea.

The tenancy situation, for instance, is very different in the old cotton South from what it is in the middle-western corn belt. In Mississippi it is a heritage of a social system and a one-crop agriculture. In Iowa it is the result of a land boom and collapse which has separated thousands of formerly land-owning families from their homes. In Arkansas or Georgia thousands of share-croppers have to pay ruinous interest for "food and furnish" while they make a crop. In Illinois or Nebraska many a farmer with a good set of work stock has concluded he would rather put his capital into equipment and farm somebody else's land. Elsewhere there are roving farm laborers whose plight is as hard as that of the poorest tenant, nominal landowners whose equity has shrunk so thin their tenure is insecure, or families producing their own subsistence while they work back from some reverse.

The committee starts by recommending, as in the Bankhead bill already before Congress, that the Federal Government initiate a program of purchase and disposition of land under long-term contracts of sale to operating farmers. This attack upon the problem, so far as capable farm purchasers are to be found, is the most direct and affirmative way of reversing the trend toward tenancy.

But it is equally important to help present owners who are on the brink of bankruptcy to save themselves from becoming tenants. To this end the committee outlines types of credit to help them hold on. It also proposes continuance and adaptation of loans such as have been made in the rural rehabilitation section of the relief administration.

Finally comes a recommendation which sounds extremely prosaic but which may be more important and more immediate in practical effect than any of the rest. This is the recommendation to states to foster local legislation to improve the type of farm contracts between landlord and tenant. It probably would be astonishing to most persons to know how many of these contracts in some sections of the United States are merely sketchy verbal arrangements easily leading to misunderstanding. The committee urges first of all that leases be in writing and that rural educational agencies promote this idea. Then provisions could be included that would offer more incentive to the tenant to stay and improve the land.

Other points of attack contemplated are the continued purchase of submarginal land for change to other uses than tillage, construction of simple but clean camps for itinerant agricultural workers, and—probably the most experimental innovation—an effort to curb land speculation by a special capital gains tax.

How many of these approaches are wise or feasible, only further study and experience can determine. But the farm tenancy problem is one of many facets. The effort for solution requires more than a single thrust, it calls for a concerted campaign that should go forward on all fronts.

Mr. Lewis at the Rubicon

JOHN L. LEWIS' Committee for Industrial Organization seems determined to burn the bridges of reconciliation between itself and the American Federation of Labor. The move to expel the federation's president, William Green, from the United Mine Workers of America admits of little other interpretation. At the time of the CIO's suspension from the federation, Mr. Lewis insisted that he was not seeking to establish a rival and dual organization, but merely striving to assist the federation in organizing large mass production industries. The move to wrest from the federation president his union card makes something of a fiction of this profession.

The expulsion move against Mr. Green is another chapter in the conflict between the industrial and craft union advocates. It is a patent retaliation against the federation head in the present jurisdictional conflict and it amounts to a crossing of the Rubicon by Mr. Lewis, who by this drastic action virtually announces the CIO's claim to a sovereign and autonomous place in the labor movement.

Mr. Lewis has thrown down an extreme challenge to the federation at the very moment he begins momentous wage and hour negotiations with the coal operators and as he moves against the steel industry in a supreme effort to crack this open shop citadel. He has furthermore invited final expulsion of his CIO from the federation.

From labor's own viewpoint it is doubtful if this breach in its ranks can prove helpful in the active months ahead. Both the federation and the CIO are determined to pursue their goal of collective bargaining. A condition for successful and efficient collective bargaining is a disciplined and co-ordinated union and responsible leaders. Labor can hardly fulfill this condition with its ranks divided by dissension. Moreover, the American people are turning more and more toward mediation as the best way to cope with labor problems, and the public will be impatient of developments that needlessly prolong less worthy methods.

Words at Face Value

WHILE Chancellor Hitler's much-discussed anniversary-day speech failed to justify many of the high hopes entertained before it was delivered, its encouraging features—and they were undoubtedly important ones—have by no means received the attention that they deserve.

It is quite true that Herr Hitler's response to Franco-British invitations for co-operation for European peace was indefinite. On the other hand, cordiality was by no means absent. In the longer view, it is this tone of cordiality which, more than any separate statements in the address, inspires hope of cementing European peace through friendly negotiation.

"As an equal state," Herr Hitler said, "Germany is conscious of its European task to co-operate loyally in removing the problems which affect us and other nations." It would be difficult to better this general sentiment. And it was repeated at the conclusion of the speech. "Germany will make every possible contribution to peace that is in her power. Peace is our dearest treasure." Such fine words, as the old saying has it, may themselves "butter no parsnips." On the other hand, nothing is gained by supposing in advance that they do not mean what they say.

Herr Hitler's attitude on some points may have been less than satisfactory. This attitude was exposed in his negative reception of the proposals made to him for reduction of armaments on a mutual basis. It concerns his declared hostility to Soviet Russia. It appears besides in his reservations regarding return to the League, a body which clearly could not function effectually so long as two such powerful states as Germany and Russia were not co-operating with each other in it.

His demand for return to Germany of colonies taken from her after the World War is upon another plane. This is because such disabilities as may have resulted to Germany from the present allotment of these overseas territories may conceivably be capable of adjustment. The same applies to the Führer's demand for changes in the constitution of the League so that it may "be cemented into an organ of evolutionary common sense and not remain a reactionary organ." This is an object which all can approve.

There may well be reason in a claim made in German official circles after the speech had been delivered. This was to the effect that it was in method of approach rather than in aim that Germany now differed from Britain and France.

The point is one that ought to be further explored. It might also be well that long-range dialectics should give place to more intimate discussions, so that the effect upon public opinion of each word spoken would weigh less than hitherto upon either side. In any event, the best construction has to be put upon the situation by all concerned, since it can only be by recognizing the merits rather than the weakness of the case put forward by each nation that real progress toward mutual comprehension can be made.

Bye-Bye, Benny

IS THE campus coonskin hibernating? Or is that barehead, night-prowling, striped-fur biped once common to college communities becoming extinct? It is safe to say that Syracuse University's acting chancellor, Dr. William P. Graham, has set thousands to speculating as a result of recent comments on the mysterious migration of this once conspicuous species of North American wild life.

The genus, of course, is not hard to identify. Its strange sartorial habits have set it apart from all other dumb animals. Although experts disagree on the question of exact biological nomenclature, nature-lovers recognize the species as much by its startling call as by its weird markings. Some liken its cry to that of a hyena, others to that of the crow. Perhaps its call can best be described as a peculiar, raucous "Rah, rah, rah." In common with Br'er Rabbit, Reynard Fox and such harmless denizens of rime and fable, the campus coonskin had a popular name. It was generally known as Benny the Coonskin, or just "Benny" for short.

After long and close observation over a period of several years, Dr. Graham has reached some interesting conclusions. He finds that the campus coonskin subsisted largely on dividends, bonuses, surpluses and the husks of similar kinds of corporate melons. These have become increasingly scarce since the economic drought. In consequence of this, the campus coonskin has all but vanished from its native habitat. Just what has become of it, the Syracuse educator doesn't attempt to explain. But like the dodo, the fur Benny has apparently waddled off into an oblivion fathomable only in a moth's memory.

Aberdeen to Málaga

Book News of the Day

FROM time to time, while the Spanish Civil War has been raging, the anxious friends of Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell have received cheerful telegrams from his house in Málaga. Now they are relieved to hear that, after being arrested on the fall of Málaga, he has been released through the intervention of the British vice-consul and is leaving Spain.

After a long life and at a time when most professional men of his distinction are looking for some quiet and sunny back seat, Sir Peter seized a front one from which to watch the most terrible and important event in contemporary history. Nor is he, as he professes elsewhere in MY FILL OF DAYS (London: Faber. 15s.) to have been, the impartial spectator. It may seem odd to those who have only a hearsay knowledge of Anarcho-Syndicalism that this gentle and elderly Scotsman out of a Dunfermline manse, who went to Aberdeen and Oxford, became a celebrated secretary to the Royal Zoological Society, a leader writer on the London Times, a member of scientific delegations—who, in short, has all the respectable traditions of the educated class—should be a supporter of the Spanish anarchists, and believe that they are "fighting for the soul of the world, for a possible future."

"I believe," he says, "the choice lies between accepting and striving towards an equality in the distribution of the work and pleasures of the world and a swift plunge into an equality of destruction. . . . It will come through war and the chaos of revolution."

Be that as it may, the lyrical, Golden Age idealism of the Spanish anarchists has seized him; it has become grafted not upon an innocent peasant but upon a scholar brought up in the traditions of humanism who now thinks humanism is not enough. The country of Cunninghame Graham is fruitful in such Quixotes and it is not surprising to find Sir Peter touched by the plight of his aristocratic Spanish friends, rescuing them from his own side, and getting them out of the country. They went, to his humiliation, to fight for General Franco; but this does not embitter him.

The greater part of Sir Peter's life has been peaceful. The Oxford time and the periods when he worked for the Britannica and under Frank Harris on Saturday Review and then, later on, at the Zoo, provide the most entertaining material. It is quiet, amusing, observant stuff.

There is a great deal about the preservation of wild animals and their treatment in captivity. Sir Peter believes most performing animals—except perhaps the seals—do their acts from fear of the whip. He has a lot to say about the adaptability of animals to unusual climates. In all this he is the dissolver of superstitions. His training has led him not to skepticism, but to examine the superstitions of all kinds about human beings as well as animals; and in the Epilogue, he is busy with the most ingrained sociological superstition of our time: that good work cannot be done unless it is paid for and pays. If to be a "revolutionary" and a "red" is to believe that it is urgent to free all classes from the dominance of the love and fear of money, then Sir Peter is firmly, realistically a "red."

V. S. PRITCHETT

A Fair Question

Man on a Horse

ONCE we had left the graveled highway and, crossing the short bridge over the Humboldt, had plunged into the hills, we felt that we were in another world. The word "plunged" may not have been used advisedly; for while we started bravely enough, our pace soon slowed in deference to the rutted, rocky trail. We liked to call it a trail, because of the flavor of the past the word lent to the prosaic road that served a few scattered ranches and the long-abandoned Golden Age mine we were seeking.

We had thought the highway deserted enough, but we now rode into the heart of an emptiness and silence that seemed absolute. The Nevada hills, rounded as if rubbed long ago by a gigantic piece of sandpaper, lay on either side of the wide valley, their contours softened by sun and shade until they might have been heaps of velvet tossed carelessly there.

* * *

The only indication of life that we could see was an occasional range cow grazing around the sagebrush clumps, and we wondered what cattle found to eat on that barren soil. The sight of them aroused the boys in the back seat.

"There might be cowboys," they suggested; but we thought this unlikely. The West, we explained, is changed, and it is now only in the movies and Madison Square Garden that one may see the old drama of saddle leather and recklessness and skill.

"The trouble with our more picturesque American institutions," William complained, twisting the wheel quickly to avoid a chuckhole, "is that they last such a little while. They blaze up like a bonfire and—Pouf!—they're gone."

"But they leave a long afterglow! Think of the Pony Express. The actual system lasted only a few months, but it will live in men's imaginations as long as legend endures. Think of the Texas Rangers!"

We thought of them, but briefly; for Bill, who is eight and cares little or nothing for philosophic meditation, inquired: "If there aren't any more cowboys, then who takes care of these cows?" And we, somewhat taken aback, answered, "Oh, just a man on horseback, most likely."

* * *

The Golden Age proved as elusive as the period for which it was named. At first, we thought we had not yet reached the cut-off that was to lead us to it; later we were convinced that we must have passed it unknowingly. So we were thankful enough to come upon one of those guardians of the cattle that we had mentioned.

The boys jumped up hopefully at sight of the horse, then settled back again in disappointment. The beast was slack in every line, his head drooping lazily, one hind foot at rest. The rider had a blue-jeaned leg crooked over the saddle horn; his shoulders under a faded gray shirt were hunched and his eyes nearly closed. As we stopped beside him he favored us with a half glance and waited for us to speak.

"The Golden Age," he repeated, when our questions finally seemed to reach him. "Now I wonder if that could be what we hereabouts call the Rabbit Hole?" He paused, sunk in thought, or, more likely, ready to fall asleep again. We didn't know the local name of the mine, and said as much. He grinned faintly at our somewhat nettled attitude, and conceded:

"Seems to me I did hear of some such mine with a fancy name. Sounds like something one of them Easterners from Salt Lake or Denver would think up. Well, sir, if it's the old Rabbit Hole you want, you're on the right track. Just keep on, four-five miles till you come to a kind of a side road, and turn to your left. There's a dry wash right beside it."

* * *

William had the map spread over the steering wheel. Dry wash. That must be Deer Creek. "That means we're about here," he said, and pressed firmly with his pencil.

The horn blared, and without pause for a snort the horse beside the car reared perpendicular.

In that one startled instant when we looked for the drowsy man, caught off-guard and with the reins slack in his hands, to go rolling in the dust, we saw instead a pageant. The pony's hoofs had no more than left the ground before the booted foot dangling over the horn had found its stirrup, and man and horse were one.

With a flick of the rein and a touch of the heel he brought the pony down and faced us.

"Just keep right on this road," he advised, and grinned in quick sympathy and comprehension at the boys, whose interest had suddenly swelled to almost painful proportions. He turned the pony with a touch of his knee and rode off at a long, leisurely lope that fitted the sage plain as naturally as that of a coyote.

"Was that one of the men on horseback?" Bill asked; and Tommy, with the unerring instinct of a six-year-old, scoffed, "Naw. That was a cowboy!"

MARY ZIRKLE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Flood Control: One Phase

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The clear thinking expressed in your editorial entitled "Flood Control: Three Phases," appearing in the Monitor recently, merits, I am sure, the commendation of all engineering, soils and forestry specialists directly concerned with the problem of flood control.

As your editorial so well states, "flood control traces back ultimately to the very grass roots." That indeed is where sensible measures of flood control should properly start. Moreover, if reasonably adequate means of control were provided on the farm and forest lands, not only would the capacity of headwater reservoirs be taxed to a lesser extent and the rivers kept more easily within their banks during periods of abnormal runoff, but there would also be a tremendous saving in the greatest of America's natural resources—the soil, millions upon millions of tons of which are wasted every year through preventable erosion. And this waste should be of as much concern to our population as a whole as it is to those who depend directly on the soil as a source of livelihood.

The engineers, together with the soils and forestry specialists, are capable of planning and executing a reasonable solution of the very closely related problems of flood control and soil and water conservation, if given a free hand to do so. And let them begin at the "grass roots" and carry the job to completion on through to the lower reaches of the large rivers.

RAYMOND OLNEY, Secretary,
American Society of Agricultural Engineers
Saint Joseph, Mich.

Congress and Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the past year or so we have been hearing talk about the Congress being given power to override decisions of the United States Supreme Court, or depriving the court of its power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional. In this connection, the supremacy of the English Parliament is often referred to, and loose statements are made that it can enact any statute without regard to organic law, and that its upper house acts as the court of last resort.

Both these statements are inaccurate and misleading. Parliament is restricted by binding traditions which had their beginning in the Magna Charta, and which are as effective as our own Bill of Rights. Appeals are taken to the House of Lords, but they are heard and decided by the law lords and not by the entire House. The law lords are distinguished and talented jurists with long records of public service, and the political expediency of the hour has little to do with their tenure of office.

If we are to have a larger number of federal judges, let the new appointees be placed in the district courts, and let the vacancies in the appellate courts be filled by a system of promotions within the present judiciary. Such an amendment to the plan proposed would maintain the independence of the Supreme Court. The personnel of the federal courts would slowly change with each succeeding administration, but abrupt changes in vital spots would not be possible. If the New Dealers are sincere about it, they ought not object to some such restriction as suggested above.

JULIUS F. SANDROCK
Baltimore, Md.

"Wholesome Slaughter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Indiana Department of Conservation, in announcing its fourth annual "Crow Control Contest," has again declared a ruthless war on the crow.

Awards totaling $425 will be made to the five clubs who turn in the most crow feet in the five months of the contest, and an additional award of $50 will go to the club killing the most crows during the entire contest.

As a climax prize the Department of Conservation will release one quail or pheasant for each 100 crow feet that are turned in by the participating clubs.

Reams have been written as to why the crow should or shouldn't live. One strong argument against his existence has been its damage to the corn crop. The United States Department of Agriculture has studied the habits of crows for years and has found their food habits just as beneficial as they are injurious.

Wholesale killing of crows or the attempted extermination of any bird is dangerous. In Australia, some years ago there was a severe plague of insects until the crows suddenly appeared and exterminated them.

Another objection to the crow is its destruction of wild game. It is said that the crow's bill of fare consists of qualis' eggs and game birds. If this is so, then Indiana, by offering to release a quail or pheasant for every 100 crow feet turned in, is defeating its own ends. It is ordering the hunters to "kill the crow that destroys our game birds, and kill the game birds, too."

L. M.
Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Butter and/or Cannon

DIARY OF A EUROPEAN OBSERVER

By Sisley Huddleston

IS the antithesis which has been created between butter and cannon false? Or is there veritably a choice of the two commodities? If we have butter must we give up cannon? And if we ask for cannon must we sacrifice butter? Since the issue has been raised, it is well to get the terms of the question clear, and not fall into the loose habit of repeating mere catchwords.

To represent the German people as clamorous for cannon for the sheer sake of cannon is pernicious rubbish. To suppose that they are not distressed at the supposed necessity of doing without fats in their foodstuffs, is downright silly. Of course they want to be properly nourished. But also they want to feel they are properly protected against external "enemies."

When one remembers the history of Germany for the past twenty-odd years, one must be struck with amazement at the patient courage of the people. One may disagree with their policy, one may believe their fears to be largely groundless; but one cannot withhold sympathy and understanding. During the years of the World War Germany endured privations such as France and Britain never knew. And at the end the shortage of fats was certainly one of the factors in their collapse. The blockade was maintained for six months after the armistice by the suspicious Allies. Germany went through revolution, bankruptcy and continued economic difficulties. It is no wonder that a man like Herr Hitler came to power, determined to make Germany respected again, and not crushed under unjust disabilities.

* * *

Yet, although reparations have gone, and most of the unfair provisions of the Versailles Treaty (with the important exception of the territorial clauses) have been unilaterally repudiated, Germany is still in a bad economic way. It literally has not enough to eat. A friend of mine has just removed her boy from a German school because a quarter of a pound of butter a week was allotted to seven pensionnaires. Butter is in this connection a generic expression. There are no adequate substitutes. Germany is undernourished, and has been undernourished for a generation. That is a frightful fact. It is one to which not half enough attention has been paid. It may prove to be the determining fact in the future of Europe.

Undoubtedly Germany could, if it pleased, import more fats, and less raw material for munitions. But its means are limited. It is presented with a redoubtable dilemma. For—it may be morbidly, it may be erroneously—Germany believes that the old process of encirclement is being pursued. The Franco-Russian alliance, however it may be defended, had the most unhappy effects. Even the experiment of "sanctions" against Italy gave an impetus to the policy of military preparedness. The bulk of the German people consider, quite honestly, that they are in danger in the midst of a hostile world.

As for the assumption that while Germany chooses, in pure malignity, cannon to butter, while other nations choose, in pure benevolence, butter to cannon, it is entirely unjustified. For very much the same reasons as Germany—namely, apprehension of an attack—France and Britain are arming intensively. They mean to have cannon, too. It is their good fortune that they are able, at the same time, to afford butter.

* * *

Now it is obvious that this kind of cannon versus butter controversy is sterile. Everybody is aware that butter is a necessity, and that cannon may also be a necessity in the world as it is. Everybody is also aware that more butter and less cannon all round is a practical as well as a desirable proposition. And indeed it is by assuring to Germany a decent proportion of butter that we are likely to overcome the distrust that prompts the demand for more cannon. It follows, further, that if Germany makes less cannon, we can make less cannon. It is to the general advantage, therefore, to supply Germany with the wherewithal to obtain butter, for in helping Germany to obtain butter we can economize on cannon.

The wisdom of this kind of economic collaboration with Germany is being talked of everywhere in Europe. I particularly note an article by the French politician, Raymond Patenôtre, in which he well expresses the views of many sensible men in Britain and France: "Since Germany is menaced by famine and bankruptcy, and since its super-armaments trouble our tranquillity, let us offer to Germany the economic means of restoring its well-being, but let the counterpart be a controlled disarmament. . . . If Germany accepts, peace is assured. If it refuses, the will to war will be manifest."

It is possible that the test will not be quite so simple as that; for Germany is too susceptible to the idea of humiliation to accept new conditions which would impose disabilities, or imply inferiority. The greatest tact is necessary.

Nevertheless, if statesmen are not too utterly below their task, they will find the way of increasing butter supplies where they are needed, and of decreasing cannon where they are not needed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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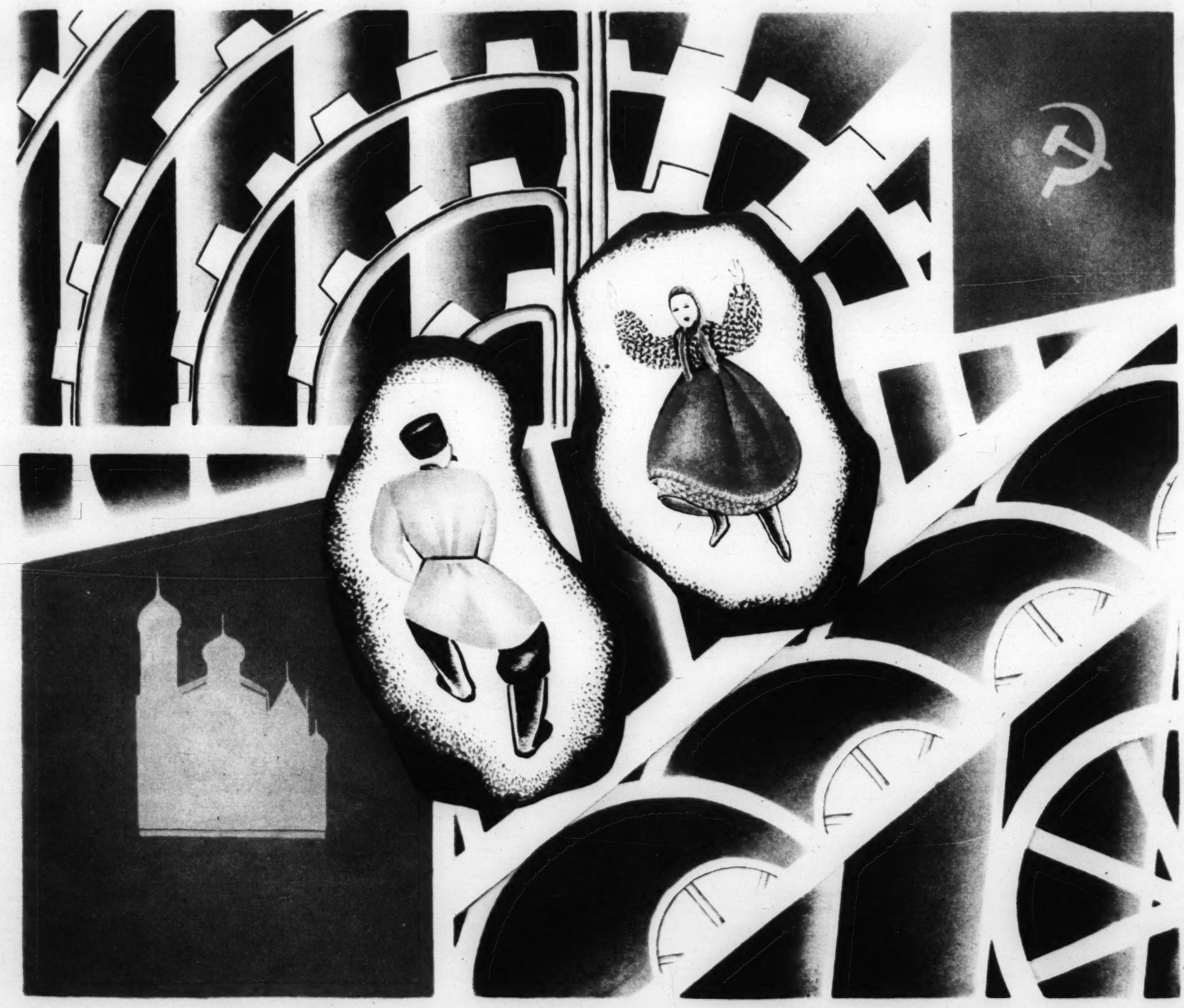

Is Russia Going Fascist?

By Professor Nicolas Berdyaev

MANY ARE STARTLED by the changes now taking place in Russia. Yet these changes are distinguished by the presence of some typical features which always characterize the end of revolutions. In a certain sense it would be true to say that a counter-revolution is taking place in the land of the Soviets, which is being molded by the same forces which accomplished the revolution, but which are now consolidating their position.

One thing is certain: the elemental grandeur and inspiration of the revolution exist no longer.

* * *

True, the symbolism of Marxism remains. All that is done is not done according to Marx, but, nevertheless, in the name of Marx. The dictatorship of the Marxist conception of life still holds sway over all intellectual life. Nevertheless, the symbols of Marxism and of dialectic materialism now conceal quite a different content. Before, internationalism was preached in the name of Marxism; now in the name of Marxism nationalism is prescribed. This applies to all spheres of life. Nationalism is encouraged and cultivated; one is even urged to appraise in a positive manner the historical past of Russia. The status of private property is affirmed, though, of course, this assumes limited and non-capitalistic forms.

A different Soviet order is becoming consolidated. Religious persecution is weakened and the militant atheists have lost their former enthusiasm; they no longer develop their activities in the same way, although the official philosophy of the rulers of Russia remains, as of old, atheistic and materialistic.

The generation of old Communists who made the October Revolution, but who do not agree with the new policy of the party, are either brushed aside or annihilated. And there is manifest a new pattern in the story of Russian communism, which cannot be interpreted otherwise than as treason by the old Communist guard.

Their attitude has a great deal to justify it. A new state of inequality is created. Soviet bureaucracy is forming a new class which exploits the masses of the workers. The country is undergoing strong militarization, and this is taking place not for the sake of world revolution, not with the object of kindling a universal conflagration, but for the purpose of protecting Russia, protecting the fatherland from the danger which threatens it from outside—from Germany, from Japan.

* * *

One would be almost justified in saying that a "fascisation" of communism is taking place in Russia. We have all the elements of fascism in the process—a dictatorship with a dictator who is all but worshiped, the dictatorship of a compulsory conception of life enforced from above, state capitalism, the growth of nationalism and militarism, extreme *etatism*, the recognition of the state, which is regarded as all potent and supreme, an organization of youth, inspired with technics and armament and serving as a support to the Government, and, finally, a disregard for the value of human individuality.

The ingenuity of the whole process lies in the following: Stalinism—the ruling conception of communism at the present time—is actually occupied with this "fascisation," with this falling away from true communism. Yet, at the same time, it regards itself as

YOUTH AND TECHNICS

Russia Has Sponsored Many Great Industrial Projects, and Has Taught Its People to Use Machines. The Young People (Left) Are Delegates From Collective Farms to a Moscow Meeting, and Are Shown in an Anteroom of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Below Is a Hydroelectric Plant in Soviet Armenia

All photos by Sovfoto

A DICTATOR IN A PLAYFUL MOOD

Josef Stalin Gives a Helping Hand to Children of Commanders of the Moscow Garrison, at the All-Union Conference of Wives of Red Army Commanders, in December. The Children Came with a Delegation of Pioneers to Greet the Conference

the true and only form of Communism, faithful to the principles of Marxism and Leninism, and it has in fact succeeded in persuading the masses that this is true. Meanwhile the old Communists, the comrades of Lenin, who oppose the process, are denounced as Fascists and are forced to admit themselves as such.

Such is the "Moscow Process." Trotzky, who remains an adherent of the international, revolutionary form of Communism, is pronounced a counter-revolutionary, an agent of the Gestapo, a defender of capitalism. Without pursuing such a course of chastisement it evidently proved impossible to pretend an adherence to the old symbolics of Marxism and Communism—for there still remained men who could lay bare the comedy that was being enacted. It is not the first time that such a thing has happened in history.

* * *

But what, then, is the purpose of all that is taking place; can it be exclusively attributed to Russia's international situation, to the threat of war? I am inclined to think that the explanation lies deeper. The average man who belongs to the masses insists that the revolution should come to an end. He wants to become settled, and he wants the government — even though this should prove a dictatorship — to lead Russia along a path more consistent with a manner of life which would give him greater satisfaction. The masses can only remain revolutionary, or inspired with dreams of a new life, for a short time. A permanent state of revolution, sought by Trotzky, is unbearable to them.

Stalin's government is forced to capitulate before the facts. The Marxist-Leninist scheme has not proved an ultimate success. These vital processes which are going on in the Russian nation have both a positive and a negative significance. There are undoubtedly signs of renewal and of the abandonment of a state of frenzy, which is always so closely knit with the elemental forces of revolution. It is also to the good that patriotism is on the increase.

Yet, at the same time, quite another process is taking place — a return to the "bourgeois" state, which is very banal, which witnesses to the fact that it is difficult to change human nature. The healthy patriotic feeling is easily transformed into national arrogance, into contempt for other nations, for the whole of western culture—which is what we see happening.

Even so, there is another factor, which perhaps is the one which makes one feel most sad. Agreed that great changes are taking place in Russia and that some things are becoming better, we nevertheless observe that the state of dictatorship, if anything, is on the increase. The methods of government remain tyrannical. The heritage of the tradition bequeathed by Ivan the Terrible to Russia is strong. Étatism takes on "a monstrous character." All is determined by decree from above. The terror goes on. Before, men were shot for deviations to "the right," now they are shot for digressions to "the left," but always they have been shot: the methods of government remain terroristic.

* * *

At present the terror is directed against the old Communists. The revolution, as it declines, devours its most beloved children. Bureaucracy is on the increase. The chosen, ruling bureaucracy, which surrounds the dictator, determines the whole life of the country. This in reality is the new bourgeoisie, which differs from the capitalist bourgeoisie. Soviet Russia holds fast to the bureaucratic tradition of Imperialist Russia. The country then and now is governed from above.

A great deal, of course, can be explained by the dread of war, by a fear of Germany and Japan. This not only leads to a compulsory militarization, with undoubtedly great achievements in this realm; it also accounts for the advances the Soviet government makes to win popularity among the masses. It is not the only factor which has led to a good many of the recent changes, but it is, undoubtedly, one of the factors.

* * *

There is one more remarkable feature in the life of Soviet Russia which is baffling. It contains an inherent contradiction which is apt to confuse one, and it is not easy to understand. A dictatorship, as we have said, still persists in the country. It is not a dictatorship of workers — which is unrealizable, generally speaking — but a dictatorship of the Communist party, and not even of the Communist party as such, but of its leader with his close associates. The center directs and rules everything. But in spite of this the people of the Soviets, who are governed in such a despotic manner, are dynamic, they possess tremendous vitality for the building of a new life.

The Communist revolution is in a stage of transition from one of the demolition of the old world to one of the building of a new world. It is for this reason that Trotzky and the old Communists of the left are already regarded as useless, out of place and dangerous. But one can only build a new life when the masses of the people are in a dynamic state. The revolution has manifested the tremendous powers of the Russian people. It has liberated these powers for active use, for the creation of history. The people, taken as a mass, are now more active, more sensible, less ignorant than they were during the old régime. Even under dictatorship, under ceaseless decrees issued from above, the great dynamic power of the Russian people remains alive. The powers which were chained or remained in a somnolent state were liberated in the revolutionary upheaval.

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The dynamic power of Soviet Russia, which strikes even those foreigners who are hostile to Communism, should be primarily ascribed to the vital strength of the Russian people. It is folly to imagine that a restoration or a return to the old order — to a monarchy, or to an economic structure of the past — is possible in Russia. But a "fascisation" of Russia *is* possible. If it happens it will, of course, be Fascism after the Russian style, quite distinct from the Italian or the German. For the Fascist style is not the style of the old régime. Fascism possesses a "style moderne" of its own, and new people will play an active part in it—those who have risen to power during the revolution. Moreover, Fascism promises to lead to even greater oppression, in which the servitude of the spirit, of conscience, of thought will increase. It is here that we are confronted with the most important problem.

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A dictatorship which has existed for many years over all spheres of human life, over the thought and conscience of the people, has led to a state of things in the Soviet Union in which all men have been taught to think alike — there exist no individual points of view and no opinions. Any who still think and judge not like "everyone else" are forced to hide their thoughts. It is this that struck André Gide, a friend of Communism, so forcibly during his last visit to Soviet Russia.

All Marxists, all dialectical materialists, regard Trotzky and the Communists of the Left as fascists and counter-revolutionaries; all of them think alike that at present one should exalt the Russian warriors of old and even recognize the positive significance of the Christening of the Russian people —in the same way as only a short while ago they all thought that the thing to do was to mock the ancient Russian warriors and jeer at the Baptism of Russia.

To hold an opinion of one's own is now often described as "fascism," although Fascism, in the same way as Communism, forbids any individual judgment. The state of dictatorship which regarded all methods as good as long as they served its purpose, has led to a condition of things in which may be expected any sort of repressions. At present the members of the Communist party have more reasons for concern than anyone else, for they are persecuted for the slightest "deviation" from the prescribed "official" line. All this results in a depressing moral atmosphere.

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Governments succeed one another and fall. But the structure of the moral outlook is something less temporary. A prolonged period of foreboding has a devastating effect on human beings. Servile instincts persist even after governments are changed. There exists nothing more demoralizing than the dictatorship of a particular outlook on life, or than an intellectual dictatorship. Any compulsory, forced unity equals slavery.

From a moral standpoint one may see the positive achievements of a Communist revolution in the fact that in theory Communism forbids economic exploitation of one man by another and that it denies the existence of classes, based on the privilege of birth and property. On such a basis it would be

(Continued on page 14)

Leveling the Tower of Babel

Basic English as an International Language Is Gaining Acceptance Throughout the World, With Schools Offering Instruction and Books Appearing in Its 850-Word Vocabulary

By C. K. Ogden

Director of the Orthological Institute, Cambridge, England

THOUGH MR. H. G. WELLS, in his latest discoveries of the future, made it clear that Basic English would become the international language, he may well have been surprised by the developments of the past year. In 1933, in "The Shape of Things to Come," he took the view that by A. D. 2020 almost everyone would be able to make use of Basic for talking and writing; and 1936 has seen a great increase in the number of those who are attempting to get things moving in the right direction.

The chief landmark of 1935 was the opening of an international office in China under the direction of Prof. R. D. Jameson of Tsing Hua university. Before he went to Peking, Professor Jameson was working on language questions, first in Chicago and then in London, and is now getting ready the necessary schoolbooks for use in the Far East, with the help of a group of Chinese teachers and the support of the Rockefeller Foundation. In Japan, a parallel program is almost complete, and by the middle of 1937 the Japanese-Basic Dictionary will be ready for the printer, together with a number of books of general interest for those who have got through the first stage of learning the 850 words which make up the new language.

Not that the words themselves are new. Basic is a form of normal English, which to readers in America or England will seem so clear and natural that they will generally not even be conscious of the way in which its word range is limited—not only in numbers, but in sense and use. On the one hand, it is a language complete in itself for all the purposes of everyday existence; on the other, it is the best first step to English as such, for those who are going forward to the language of Shakespeare and Mencken. English, in one form or another, is now the international language of trade, science and more than half the radio stations of the earth.

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Learning 850 words of such a language is clearly not a waste of time for the millions of China, India, Africa and South America; so that, as was recorded in the New York Times some months back, "in recent years interest has been shifting from Esperanto to Basic English," and in all countries where English has now been made part of the education system, such as the U. S. S. R., Finland, the Argentine, and Estonia, forward-looking teachers are turning to Basic as the first step.

What is taking place in Moscow is of special interest in this connection. The Soviet authorities have had a number of the Basic books printed, with notes in Russian by Madame Litvinova. "Black Beauty" was the first, and now there is a Russian "Step by Step" guide for learners. More than 100,000 copies of these were put on the market in the past year, and new printings are frequently needed. The first Basic group in Moscow was in the Institute of Legal Psychiatry, and last winter others were formed in the Stalin Industrial Academy, the Foreign Office Institute, and the Cinema Institute and its academy. Naturally, at this stage, there are not enough Basic experts to go round, but with the help of the Foreign Languages Combinat, the organization from which the Red Army gets most of its teachers, their number is increasing.

In Singapore, a school for teachers has been started by Dr. Victor Purcell, with the approval of the Director of Education, and more than 130 persons have sent in their names to the Inspector of Schools. They are now being trained under the direction of Mrs. Bottrall of the Raffles Institution; and in addition there are almost 100 other learners, Chinese and Malay, under the care of the Singapore Basic English School, this winter.

In the East, and in countries where the form of the letters used in English is as hard as the sounds of the words, special books are necessary in the early stages. All these will be based on "The A B C of Basic English," where it is made clear how language is a system of signs which takes the place of pointing, and why "verbs" are not necessary when we have the 16 names of acts or operations and 20 names of directions. "From Pictures to Letters," by Ellen Walpole of Kingston, Ontario, is a good example of Basic material for the very young; pictures, giving the sense of the 850 words, are being made by Dr. Otto Neurath in The Hague, and records by Prof. Lloyd James of the British Broadcasting Corporation make it clear to those who have no English teacher how the words themselves are to be said.

From an international standpoint, it is more important that a language should be learnt than that it should be taught, and the spread of Basic might be accelerated quite as much by its use on the radio for world news as by its adoption in the schools of the warring tribes into which the world is still segregated. The unification of mankind for peaceful ends is regarded by many as the ultimate goal of natural science, and the success of recent radio talks in Basic on the shortwave, both in England and America, may soon lead to further developments.

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Men of science, too, have been influenced by the appearance in Basic of such works as "The Outlook of Science" and "Science and Well-Being," by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane; "A Basic Astronomy," "Basic for Economics," and other aids to the diffusion of international knowledge; and an ambitious scientific program has been initiated for the years 1937-38.

In Europe, however, education is still largely in the hands of traditionalists, so, although between 30 and 50 hours are more than sufficient to equip a normal Basic learner, progress is relatively slow. We have therefore made sure that it shall also be on solid foundations. In Denmark, for example, since the first successful experiments in 1932, Basic has been steadily gaining ground through methodical annual or biennial courses. Thanks largely to the demonstrations of Mrs. Kamma Taylor in the night schools, it has now been introduced into the elementary school system, and in Copenhagen alone there are now more than 40 classes in which some 2000 children are being instructed in Basic. With the assistance of Mr. August Lerche, headmaster of one of the largest elementary schools, special children's textbooks have been prepared; and, in order to give it a fair chance, the program has been approved by the Danish Board of Education for a period of at least six years.

The policy of working upward, from the schools or through the successful compiler of textbooks, has certain disadvantages; for Basic may be temporarily judged by the notorious reluctance of educationists to profit by new methods until textbooks which compromise with traditional techniques have been made available through the usual commercial channels.

MR. C. K. OGDEN, INVENTOR OF BASIC ENGLISH — Wide World Photo

From this standpoint, two experiments now in progress are of special interest. In Prague the eminent philologist, Dr. Otakar Vočadlo, is presenting Basic to the teachers and linguists of Czechoslovakia as a reform in language-teaching based on grammatical methods and discoveries to which Comenius and Jeremy Bentham pointed the way. And in Boston, Massachusetts, Miss Mary Guyton, Director of Adult Alien Education, has been getting remarkable results from the graded lessons which have been tested at the Orthological Institute during the past five years and have been published in "Basic Step by Step." This American experiment with foreign-born learners in six different areas will be watched with interest in Europe, and great credit is due to Miss Guyton and her helpers for the courage and perseverance with which they have tackled an unusually difficult problem.

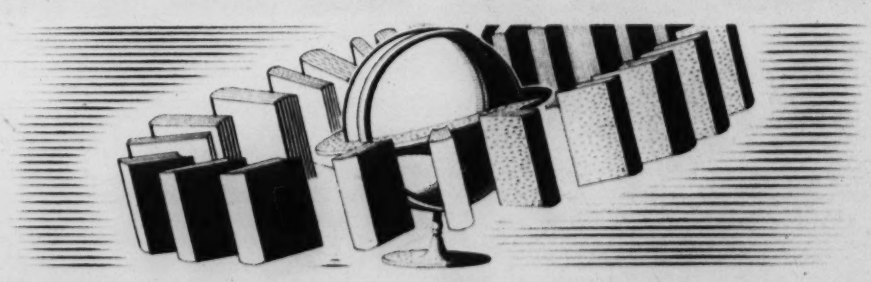
Apart from numerous foreign translations and adaptations in the countries mentioned and elsewhere, the institute can point with satisfaction to a variety of new publications in which different aspects of the Basic system are dealt with or the system itself is exemplified. The claims of Esperantists and the proposals of the International Auxiliary Language Association (I. A. L. A.) and other advocates of artificial language systems are critically examined in "Basic English versus the Artificial Languages."

Dr. I. A. Richards, who has been investigating the needs of China since his visit to Bryn Mawr in the early months of 1936, has set down his conclusions and recommendations under the title, "Basic in Teaching: East and West." Mr. A. P. Rossiter, lecturer in English at Durham University, has advocated Basic as an instrument for the reading and understanding of poetry in his "Statement and Suggestion," which, like "The Sounds and Forms of Basic English," by Mr. J. Rantz, is written entirely in Basic. Other recent books in the Basic medium are "Wise Words of an Early American" (Franklin), "The Two Friends" (Tourgenieff), and "The Basic St. Mark" (the first complete unit of the coming Basic Bible), which give the Basic bookshelf a total of well over 50 volumes.

Though Basic does not concern itself directly with literature, the appearance of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," in a Basic version by Miss L. W. Lockhart, who was earlier responsible for the Basic "Carl and Anna," provides a dramatic demonstration of the conversational possibilities of Basic for the consumption of alert producers.

Perhaps even more significant is the fact that Basic has been used for original works in such widely different fields as architecture and religion. Raymond McGrath's "Twentieth Century Houses," an 80,000-word survey of modern building, has been especially praised in the press for its lucid and attractive style, and "African Reliefs," by the Rev. Edwin Smith, editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, gains in simplicity and power from its Basic presentation.

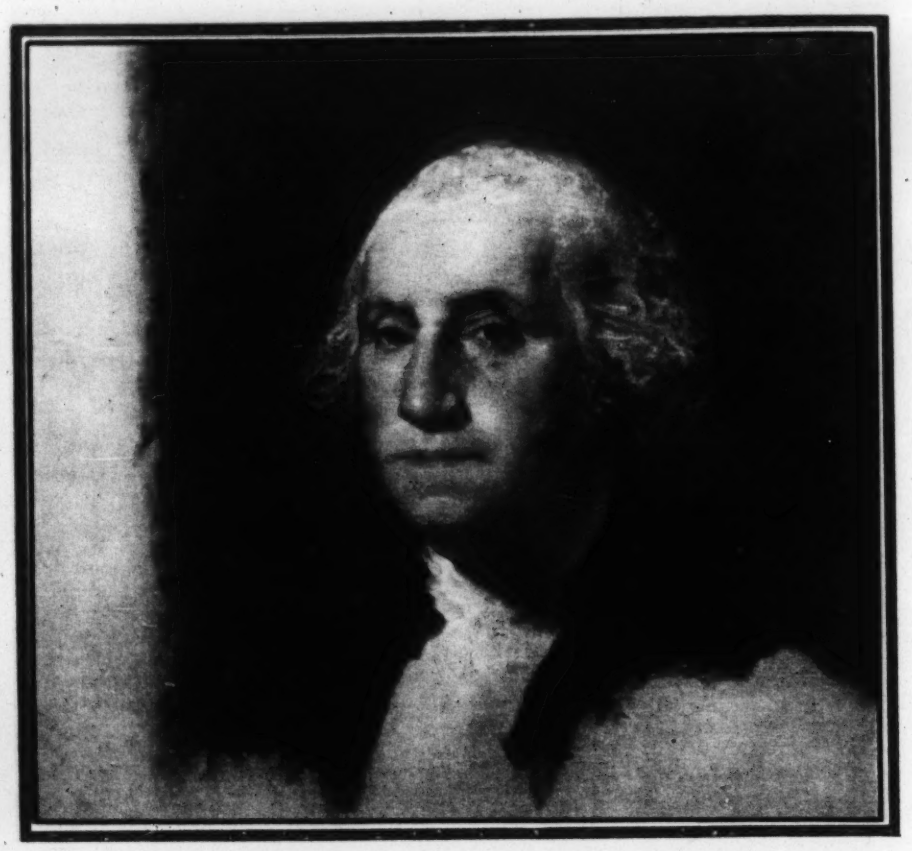
The suitability of the system for less ambitious purposes may be judged from the first half of this article—which is itself in Basic.



Subjects of Gilbert Stuart

George and Martha Washington "Sat" for the Famed New World Portrait Painter on More Than One Occasion, and His Pictures Are the Best Likenesses of America's "Founding Father"

By Edward Cullis



PORTRAITS OF MARTHA AND GEORGE WASHINGTON, BY GILBERT STUART
The Property of the Boston Athenaeum, They Have Been on Exhibition for Many Years at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Color Photographs by Arnold E. Peterson

IT WAS TOWARD THE END of Washington's second term that Gilbert Stuart painted the Athenaeum portraits of President and Mrs. Washington. She persuaded him to sit with her for his third representation from life to be made by Stuart, and the result was one of the world's best-known pairs of portraits.

Washington required urging, it is easy to believe, for in the autumn of 1796 his popularity had receded from the large acclaim that greeted his generalship in bringing the war for independence to a successful conclusion. He had seen his ideal of a united nation dissolve in a sea of political differences. Out of his stand for neutrality in the war of 1793 between France and England sprang the partisanship which he had hoped to avert, and he found himself heading the Federalist party in opposition to the Republicans, who in due course were transformed into Democrats.

It may have been on an afternoon when he was resting in Stuart's orchard at Germantown, Pennsylvania, munching the apples which a bit of surviving record avers was an accompaniment of the sittings, that Washington decided not to be a candidate for a third term as President.

* * *

That his second administration should end in a cloud of partisanship could not have been anything less than a cause of chagrin to the man who had been called, after Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, the most important man of the new country. But, as if he foresaw that time would vindicate him, he went on in dignity and closed his service as President with a farewell address that contained many oft-quoted phrases. He had the satisfaction of being called again to take command of the national forces when war with France threatened. In his retirement, he was disinclined to sit further for painters, advising them to study Stuart's portraits.

Not only did they study them, but they copied them, to the confusion of art authorities for years afterward. Many copies not made by Stuart were attributed to him. His daughter Jane even made them. Through the ingenious and tireless studies of Gustavus A. Eisen, covering a period of some 17 years, a convincing and organized approach has been made to this vexing question of Stuart attributions. They occupy the first of the three volumes devoted to Mr. Eisen's findings in the course of his studies of portraits of Washington in varied mediums and by various painters and sculptors.

* * *

Stuart seldom put name or initials on his canvases, for, as he remarked: "I sign them all over the surface with my brush." Mr. Eisen sought to determine the genuineness, originality and relative chronology of the principal Washington portraits by concentrating upon the details of their art, design and technique "rather than upon their history, chain of ownerships and family traditions in the manner of previous publications." He made important discoveries through the analysis of such details as the style in which Stuart painted the jabot in 16 replicas of the earliest portrait, called the Vaughan. There was a calligraphic ease about the way he flicked in the ruffles of these jabots, and an unmistakable family resemblance in the real thing that the most painstaking imitators could not ape precisely.

Had Stuart numbered thrift among his virtues he might have fulfilled his plan of making a fortune out of his Washington portraits. But the artist loved good talk and the social amenities too well to count the pennies. John Adams was so indifferent to art that he "wouldn't give a sixpence for a Raphael" yet was so charmed by Stuart that he said he "could sit for him forever."

The Athenaeum portraits were never finished. Rather did Stuart keep these originals in his studio as guide for the Washington portraits that he made to order in the years following 1796. It is pleasant to recall, too, that Stuart liked to keep by him in an uncompleted state paintings which he specially liked.

Stuart surpassed his master, West, because there was in his vision an individuality that could not be ascribed to any teaching. "It is useless to steal Stuart's colors," West admitted in all admiration for the achievement of a youngster who had come to him in London as a raw youth from the Colonies and in eight years had risen to a place only just below that of the English painters to the peerage, Reynolds and Lawrence. "Yes, useless unless you steal his eyes," West declared.

In due course Stuart set himself up as painter to the prominent in the new nation, first at Philadelphia, then at Washington when the seat of government was moved. Finally he retired to Boston, there to continue through the rest of his career, painting in his own way, concentrating on the character of his sitters.

* * *

Stuart was usually sure in his attainment of a likeness when his interest in character was engaged. Painting meant so much to him that he sometimes declined sitters who did not appeal to him. He regarded the nose as a stronger contributor to a likeness than the eyes. Often he would put in the eyes last, for the likeness would be there without them. There was beauty and variety in his patterning of forms in a day when many painters were thinking more of the decorative effect of accessories.

One might think him one of those first impressionists, who actually came along much later, to hear of his remark to some students who were studying a painting done by West in which the color was put on in streaks.

"Nature does not color in streaks," Stuart said. "Look at my hand: see how the colors are mottled and mingled, yet all is as clear as silver. Good flesh color partakes of all colors, not mixed so as to be combined into one tint, but *shining through each other*."

Another of his sayings: "Be ever jealous about truth in painting."

When the painter's effects were sold, after his passing, this pair of portraits was bought by the Washington Association of Boston and a group of gentlemen for $1500, according to John Hill Morgan, a Stuart biographer. In 1831 they were presented to the Boston Athenaeum, which still owns them. For 70 years they have been on loan with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The painter liked them, and so did Washington, but Martha preferred the earlier pictures Stuart had done of her husband.

PIANO

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A shower of golden notes
Fluted with gold,
Jewelled with the stars of spring,
Sparkles in the air,
Floats in the silence,
Dances in the shadow of this room.

A summer river flows serene and slow . . .
Wild horses leap in the wind from the dark hills . . .
White lightning splits the tropic night . . .
Three white peacocks
Reflect upon their shadows in a pool
Three white notes become an echo
In a room that has become beautiful
With memoried music.

Taming the Flood Waters

Deforestation Is Not So Important a Cause for Such Inundations as Is Supposed, But Planting of Trees, Higher Levees, Dams, Diversion, and Detention Basins All Will Aid Prevention

By Maj. A. H. Thiessen, U. S. A., Retired

FLOODS, FIRES and earthquakes are three great occurrences of nature which mankind is constantly opposing. Of the three, floods are the most general and usually involve the greatest land area and the greatest number of people. The present flood of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, causing the loss of hundreds of lives and forcing 1,000,000 persons to flee from their homes, abandoning possessions and often losing the accumulations of a lifetime, is one of the major disasters of the present century.

Cannot such floods be predicted? Have they occurred before? How can we protect ourselves against them? Are there indications to show that times will mend, or indicating a decrease in flood tendency?

With the exception of floods caused by the bursting of a dam, there is generally time enough to evacuate the inhabitants of the endangered area. But usually the preknowledge is not exact enough as to the extent of the flood for this to be done, because people do not care to leave their homes and property unless absolutely necessary. And if large cities are in danger, the removal of the people would of necessity have to begin early to be effective, as large numbers of people could not be moved to places of safety in a limited time. But preliminary measures may be taken, as was done in the present instance, to have railroads and other means of transportation in readiness in case the need arises.

* * *

Floods have occurred the world over from the earliest times to the present. The Babylonians controlled the Euphrates, and Alexander took measures respecting one of the branches of that river. It is related that Amenenhat of the twelfth dynasty constructed dikes on the Nile. Records of the Seine river in France go back 400 years. Data regarding the Mississippi river, stated in broad terms, are available as far back as 1718, and gauge heights are on record since 1830. Floods are recorded in all this history.

Records, to be of value for engineering purposes, should cover a long period and be accurate. Measures based upon a short record do not have the same value as if based on a long one.

Data concerning river conditions are of two types: First, those of river heights or stages read from river gauges. These gauges consist essentially of posts sunk in midstream or secured to a dock with graduations in feet and tenths painted thereon. There are a great variety of river gauges based on this principle. The zero mark is arbitrarily taken, generally below a level ever likely to be reached by the river. The second method is determining the rate of flow. The United States Weather Bureau has charge of the river gauges and river forecasting throughout this country, and its officials have made an enviable reputation in accurately forecasting river stages.

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It is first necessary to appreciate some of the characteristics of river basins and of the weather which affect water flow to realize the problem of river stage forecasting and flood control.

A river basin, or watershed, is the area drained by a river. River basins vary considerably one from another. A hilly watershed is more conducive to floods than a flat watershed. In a hilly basin, the water runs off quickly, concentrating in the main stream and causing it to rise rapidly. A more or less flat watershed, however, detains the water owing to the slow runoff, and also because there are likely to be many small pools, lakes and swamps, all of which serve as detention reservoirs.

If a watershed is narrow, floods are less likely to occur than in the case of a circular watershed. The character of the ground is another important factor. A basin underlaid with rock or clay gives a quick runoff, but one which is largely sand holds considerable water. A forested area with a good layer of humus and leaf litter likewise has a deterrent effect on the runoff. Raindrops falling over a forested region have their speed broken, and the rain water trickles down branch and trunk rather slowly and thus has a minimum erosion effect. It is further soaked up by the humus and litter and considerable water is retained to seep slowly out at some future time. On the other hand, rain falling on open ground has considerable cutting effect, due to the speed of the fall. Trees use water. It has been estimated that the water drunk up by a forest in one year amounts to about 12 inches of rain.

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There are many who attribute floods to deforestation. There is no doubt their arguments are good in principle, but they lack in quantitative verification. Forests are of use in flood control only to the extent of the water they detain. After they are soaked, about 90 per cent of the rain becomes runoff. Long before American forests were depleted, there were great floods in the rivers. Engineers and others are now in agreement that forests do not mitigate floods to any material extent. In Wisconsin, after a thorough study of the question, the conclusion was reached that deforestation has no effect on floods. Rivers do not rise higher or fall lower now than when there were forests.

Rain, snow and temperature are the weather elements most important in producing floods. The antecedent weather condition is also of considerable importance. Most floods are caused by continuously heavy rains. If the temperature stays above freezing there is no deterrent effect; freezing weather is a most efficient means of stopping floods. If the soil has been previously soaked, the per cent of runoff is immediately high, or if the ground is frozen or has a layer of hardpan. If there is a good layer of snow, some of the rain will be soaked up; but if the temperature remains high there will be the combined effect of the melting snow and the release of the soaked-up water to add to the runoff of the falling rain.

Floods usually occur in late winter and spring, when the ground is covered with snow, evaporation is low and the ground wet. Some of the rivers in the north have the additional hazard of ice gorges, which become important, at times acting as detention dams and then breaking loose when the temperature rises.

The volume of a flood depends upon the intensity of the weather factors, coupled with the watershed conditions. A variety of minor details also enter in.

Immense destruction follows in the wake of every major flood. As everyone knows, a river quietly flowing along in its normal way does some eroding and transporting. The soil which it dissolves and picks up is easily discerned by the color of the stream. It also carries along everything that floats. But a river in flood, moving swiftly, erodes and transports with unimaginable power.

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The erosion effect varies as the square of the velocity, which is to say that a river, flowing with twice the velocity one time than another, will erode its banks and bed four times as much. The transportation power varies in a greater ratio; it varies at the sixth power of the velocity, which is to say, if the stream flows twice as fast, it will transport 64 times as easily. For example: A river moving two miles per hour will roll stones along the size of an egg, weighing about three ounces; but a river flowing 20 miles per hour, or 10 times as fast, will carry boulders along weighing 100 tons.

Fast-flowing streams carry along driftwood, logs and all manner of debris on its surface, and drag along all sizes of boulders along its bottom. A flood with its load destroys bridges, dams, railroad tracks, streets, buildings and fields. The water enters dwellings and stores, carrying with it and depositing foul-smelling mud, which destroys stored goods and equipment. Further injury is done by depreciating the value of real estate, by ruining crops and injuring agricultural lands. Losses are sustained by delays in all kinds of business pursuits. Material damage may be replaced, but who can estimate the value of a human life?

It has been estimated that the Dayton flood of 1913 cost 467 lives and material damage of $47,300,000; and the Mississippi river flood of the same year caused a money loss of $163,000,000.

* * *

Flood prevention includes all means to prevent the overflowing of land used for habitation, for growing crops, or for any other purpose. Prevention is accomplished by many means, the more common and important of which are dams and levees, deepening and straightening channels, and diverting the flood waters to other streams or depressions or onto unused or less valuable land.

The best example of protection by dams is that of the Dayton detention basins, of which there are five. These dams are used for no other purpose than that of impounding flood waters. At other times of the year they are empty. Also the channels were straightened and deepened. Now Dayton has a system which will take care of a flood 45 per cent greater than that of 1913. It is said to be the best of its kind in the world.

Levees are used along the Mississippi river. Levees, or dikes, restrict the channel, which is a detriment. The best example of the levee system are the dikes of Holland.

By diversion, much excess water may be gotten rid of. This method was very

(Continued on page 15)

FLOOD CONTROL NEAR DAYTON — Wide World Photo

The Huffman Dam, in the Foreground, Is One of Five Dams Which Help to Control the Flow of the Miami River, a Tributary Emptying Into the Ohio River at Cincinnati. In the Background Are the Lowlands, Relatively Unimportant Territory, Covered by the Backflow of the Water

Cycling Returns to Favor

Long Crowded Out by the Motorcar, the Leisure and Intimacy of Bicycle Transportation in City and Countryside Are Making a Strong Appeal and Winning Advantages for Cyclists

By Walter L. Winchester

CLEAR THE WAY!

Cyclists Have Their Own Road in Central Park, New York. The Center Drive Has Been Cleared of Other Traffic

Photos from Orville Logan Snider, R. I. Bosmith and Associates, and Charles Phelps Cushing

JUNIOR JONES, AGE 12, stood disconsolately on the sidewalk curb at a busy street intersection. He faced an agitated panorama of fast-moving motorcars, buses and trucks, streaking over the smooth pavement.

At Junior's side rested a 1937-model bike, a flashing scarlet streamliner that exuded personality. It proudly displayed a bullet-type electric horn-light that gave a musical warning at the press of a button and lighted the way at night. It had a rear-vision mirror just like dad's auto; balloon tires, fancy splasher guards and a speedometer—just about all the gadgets a youngster could wish for. Junior was very proud to exhibit his Christmas gift. More to the point, he did want to ride it!

Not long since, he had graduated from a little sidewalk bike and he was a bit unsteady on his new wheel. Consequently he hesitated about plunging into that roaring tide in the street.

* * *

"Shucks!" he exclaimed indignantly. "All those swell roads for the autos, but no good places for us kids to ride. Something oughter be done about it.

"If I was Guv'nor or President," he added, "I'd see that every boy and girl in the world had a real place to ride."

The lad was but echoing the sentiments of 7,000,000 and more bicyclists in the United States. A majority of them are youngsters. But the revival of cycling in this country has seen many adults, too, take up this sport which, at the turn of the century, was perhaps the nation's greatest outdoor pastime.

Five years ago, only a visionary could have foreseen this dramatic comeback of the bicycle. The motorcar had driven the old-time "scorcher" and most other cyclists off the streets. Messengers, newsboys and six-day racers appeared as the chief users of wheels. But a radio safety campaign, conducted by the cycle industry, paved the way for a return swing of the pendulum. Hollywood film stars caught the urge and soon became enthusiastic cyclists—good exercise, good publicity! Athletic coaches also introduced cycling as regular training routine.

Gradually the fad began to spread over the country. Women in particular went in for it; it seemed a pleasant way to streamline the figure! Forty per cent of today's factory output is in women's models. Among the smartest costumes in women's shops are the new bicycle ensembles, a recognition of the widespread interest in cycling.

These modern costumes contrast strikingly with the riding fashions of the "ladies of the gay nineties"—high-laced shoes, bloomers that were bloomers, made from yards of cloth; plaid worsted jackets, sailor hats with the inevitable long hatpin through a coiled knot of hair; stiffly starched shirtwaists and a bow tie. The bicycle is credited with much influence in emancipating women from the long skirts of the Victorian age, and paving the way for the shorts and culottes of today.

At the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 and 1934, many cycling youths were mobilized. They participated in a demonstration which focused national attention on the need to provide places for them to ride in safety. Since then, cycling has gained rapidly in popularity. Factories have been working overtime, and in 1936 they practically caught up with the record output of more than 1,000,000 bicycles built in the horse-and-buggy year of 1899, when cycling was at the height of popularity. The swiftness of the recent upturn is seen in comparing this figure with the approximately 260,000 bicycles built in 1931.

Re-styling of designs brought forth the lightweight streamline model, in place of the clumsy old diamond frame. This factor gave cycling a decided impetus. Today's bike may not boast "body by Fisher" nor interior styling by some Madame Coulet—but its personality has quickly caught the fancy of Young America.

So now millions of cycling youths dispute the right of way with motorists and pedestrians, creating a major problem. And America's "accent on youth" is once more heard as state and city governments draft new laws for the registration, inspection and control of bicycle riders, and for the prevention of bicycle thefts. Model municipal licensing laws have been drawn up in Massachusetts and Minnesota.

Concerned over the 19,400 bicycle-auto accidents in one year, safety authorities and public officials are waging an energetic campaign, instructing youths to obey the rules of the road exactly as motorists are required to do. Minnesota is organizing bicycle safety clubs, too.

Since cycling has become so important a part of the outdoor life which youngsters are encouraged to pursue, safety workers are campaigning also for special places for them to ride. To this end, experiments are under way in many cities. Out of them, it seems likely that a far-reaching program will develop, so the nation will not be unprepared for further growth of cycling, as it was for the motorcar's advent. Among the suggestions being advanced, or carried out, are: building up the shoulders along cross-country highways and confining bicyclists to these lanes; reserving certain paths in public parks for bicycles, or even building an entirely new system of paths in parks and rural districts; converting the lesser-used bridle paths to this use, and marking bicycle safety lanes along the sides of wide boulevards.

New York City recognized the need in designating the center drive in Central park as an exclusive path for bicyclists and roller skaters, last June. The drive was divided into four lanes. The two center lanes, over 14 feet wide, are for skaters; the two outer lanes, 10 feet wide, for bicycles. The bike and skating lanes are separated by stanchions, and uniformed park attendants supervise the area.

A complete circuit of the bike path is one third of a mile. Its popularity is evident in the increased average daily attendance of cyclists from 200 to 600 in five months. Park officials point out that the youngsters enjoy this path with perfect freedom and with safety from vehicular traffic and without danger to pedestrians.

Ocean parkway in Brooklyn, stretching 5½ miles from Prospect park to Coney Island, has a cycle path parallel to the road, separated by a row of trees. Officials say it has worked out most satisfactorily. They are now considering construction of a path around the lake planned for Flushing Meadow park, the site for the New York World's Fair of 1939.

Washington, D. C., has provided a cycle path in the oval of the Potomac basin, south of the White House. At Detroit, there is a new one in River Rouge park, and bridle paths also are used by cyclists in that city.

In Boston, where the United States bicycle industry was established, in 1877, the three miles of roadways in beautiful Arnold Arboretum have been opened to cyclists. Hundreds take full advantage of this privilege. Motors are excluded and there are sidewalks for the throngs of pedestrians who come to study the flowers and shrubs.

* * *

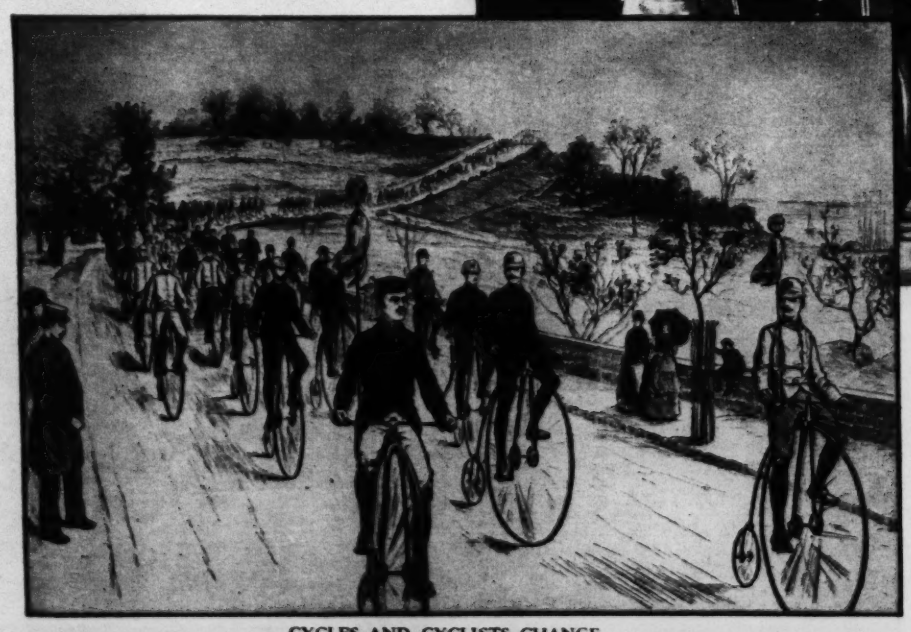
This cycling experiment in Arnold Arboretum does not, however, readily recommend itself as a permanent arrangement. It is quite at variance with the arboretum's purpose to afford a peaceful sanctuary for nature lovers, and it imperils valuable shrubbery. Conflict with pedestrians is certain to be accentuated when thousands stroll through the grounds to enjoy the spring floral displays, and restrictions may be required.

A far better solution of Boston's cycle problem seems to be the efforts of the city park officials to encourage riders to utilize the old bicycle track that still exists in Franklin park. Here, out of the way of pedestrians and vehicles, youngsters train for bicycle tournaments.

These are but a few indications of steps being taken in various cities. New paths are under consideration, too, in state and national parks.

Such measures, however, appertain to but one phase of the problem, that of providing exclusive places for riders after they reach the parks. Beyond this is a broader question of separating bicycles from the 28,000,000 motorcars on the highways. Safety authorities see a growing conflict between these two dissimilar types of vehicles, one "pointing"

(Continued on page 12)



CYCLES AND CYCLISTS CHANGE

The Third Annual Meet of the League of American Wheelmen Paraded on Riverside Drive in New York in 1883. The Drawing of the Event Appeared in Harper's Weekly of June 2, 1883. Those Cyclists and Their "Wheels" Bear Little Resemblance to the Group of Riders Who Pause on a Road in Bermuda

NON-INTERVENTION

By Eyre Sandford Carter

NON-INTERVENTION IS AN IDEA which has assumed great importance in Europe recently in connection with the Spanish civil war. Non-intervention may at first be thought to be our old friend neutrality—or "freedom from entangling alliances"—under another guise. A civil war, however, makes demands of a different sort on the exponents of neutrality. It may be to the financial interest of individuals in a foreign country to take sides, as it was during the American Civil War, when the manufacturers of British cotton goods tried to keep communications open with the source of their raw material in the face of a blockade by the northern states. But the British Government did not abandon the declaration of neutrality which it made officially after President Lincoln announced the blockade.

In the present case of Spain, there has likewise been some danger in the temptation to private individuals to make profits out of the struggle by supplying munitions of war to one side or the other. This tendency, however, was more or less controlled (though evasions of the control were freely alleged) by the governments of the principal arms-producing countries. Why did they do this? It must be confessed that it was not so much a conscious unity for peace as a general desire to avert war that inspired the non-intervention agreement—concern lest events in Spain might be the match that would start a conflagration of which the nature and extent could not even be estimated.

* * *

It was, of course, efforts to avoid spreading the conflict which paralyzed effective intervention by the League of Nations in the Italian attack on Ethiopia. But the Spanish situation contains yet another ingredient. The division between two sections of Spaniards has been reflected in a greater or less degree in many of the principal nations of the world. It has become widely accepted that there is an inherent opposition between fascism and communism, and that each of these two systems aims at obtaining control of the government, even in those countries where up to the present neither has succeeded in ousting democracy. A second accepted notion is that each of these systems can exist only if it defeats and crushes the other (and suppresses, as well, any political ideas which are not in accord with its own theories).

The clash between these two ingredients has produced the result that several nations felt themselves being drawn into the vortex of the Spanish conflict, and non-intervention was an attempt to keep out of two dangers. One was especially the problem of Germany, Italy and Russia, who felt that their own form of dictatorship would be challenged if the other form triumphed in Spain. The other was particularly the concern of France, and in a lesser degree of Great Britain, and of smaller democracies like Belgium and Holland. These nations, as democracies, allow considerable liberty of speech and action to their fascist and communist minorities.

* * *

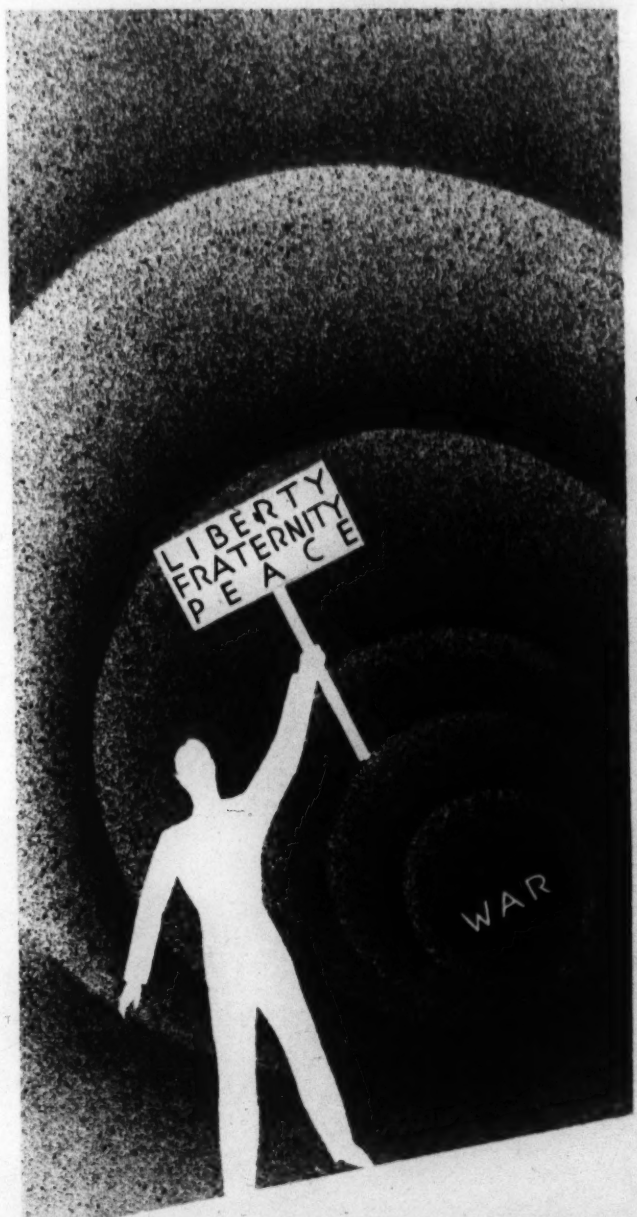
If real progress is to be made toward stable government and genuine international peace, the first step must be for individual citizens, in the Americas as well as in Europe, to clear their minds of the passions which demands for intervention invariably arouse; for nothing but positive right thinking will remove the fears that are so commonly voiced today, and for this it is essential to realize certain facts about fascism and communism.

The first of these facts is that both fascism and communism are phases of the same trait of the human mind, the exercise of a despotic control which denies full liberty of thought to others, and says: "You shall think and act as I direct."

It is not so much a question of whether or not people who have no immediate concern with fascism shall intervene in a conflict between the two. The question is rather whether individuals who recognize and value their right to mental and spiritual freedom will take active steps to defend themselves against the aggressive imposition of any dogma, political, economic or religious, that seeks to invade their thinking.

* * *

The second important fact is that, since fascism and communism are one in essence, a victory of either over the other would in reality settle nothing. Hence those democratic countries and individuals are entirely



right who have refused to be attracted to one side or the other. Both fascism and communism, often masked under economic or other non-political disguises, are striving by every means to secure adherents from the great army of middle opinion; and any who may be tempted to yield to, or even merely to ignore, the blandishments or threats of either system would do well to remember that both regard democracy in much the same light as did Bismarck when he sneered at it as "blubbering sentimentality."

A recognition of these facts would bring democratic countries closer to one another on the lines indicated at the last meeting of the League of Nations Assembly by the British Foreign Secretary, who said: "It is still possible for the nations to work together. We must practice toleration and restraint. We do not increase the respect for our forms of government by pouring scorn upon those of other countries." He then continued: "For us no system, of whatever extreme, could ever be acceptable if it brought in its train the suppression of our liberties and the destruction of our traditions. Democracy is the epitome of man's endeavors to create the civilization wherein he can find freedom, individuality, and peace."

* * *

Happily for the future of the world, this very conflict of rival systems in Spain and elsewhere is tending to bring out the destructive features of fascism and communism in their true colors. Those who are alert to detect the nature of these claims will also be strengthened in resistance to invasions of their thinking. They need to know that they have the intelligence and the power to do this, in a manner which will bring about not conflict, but peace; not fear, but "quietness and assurance for ever." They can gain this confidence in the measure that they claim and enjoy their inalienable right to obey always the universally beneficent law of divine Principle, which nullifies all the dictates of mortal despotism.

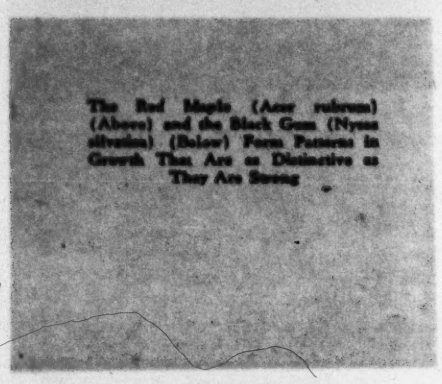
This is positive and genuine non-intervention.

Trees in Winter

Far From Losing Their Beauty With Their Leaves, Many Reveal New Personalities in the Patterns of Trunk and Branches, and Particularly in the Variety of Their Bark Formations

By Rutherford Platt

With Photographs by the Author



The Red Maple (Acer rubrum) (Above) and the Black Gum (Nyssa silvatica) (Below) Form Patterns in Growth That Are as Distinctive as They Are Strong

THOSE GIANT SKYSCRAPERS of field and forest, which men have labeled trees, conduct nature's business in all seasons of the year, yet few are the connoisseurs who can view arboreal winter architecture with full appreciation for its beauty.

Tall trees on a silent winterscape are studies in solemnity and repose. But there are contrasts as well. Stroll down past the sometime green meadow to where the brook softly murmurs through the ice. Here pussy willows hide behind tough-skinned buds and with dogwoods and alders form Lilliputian forests. And in the orchard like firm-muscled wrestlers, parrying for an opening, stand gnarled apples against a mat of clean snow. The elm is a tall, Etruscan vase, elaborate in twig-born featherwork etched along the rim. Yonder stands a honey locust. To small boys its loosely spreading branches invite a climb, but long, brown spines are to this legume what thorns are to a rose or bee stings to honey.

Poets are prone to write about trees as sleeping in winter. True, extreme drought makes all but the evergreens and some oaks shed their leaves to prevent loss of precious moisture. But trees have a much higher PQ (personality quotient) in winter than they have in summer.

* * *

The catalpa, with furrowed bark and summer leaves like flapping elephant ears, discloses in winter the secret of its earlier name, the "Indian bean." When days are shortest, long seed-pods hang like some wind-blown, forgotten crop, frozen before the harvest. The shagbark's fragrant compound leaves have long since dropped and squirrel-hidden is most of the fruit. Yet no one could mistake that shaggy bark for aught but the finest of American hickories. The whispering tongues of the quaking aspen are silent, but smooth, olive-green bark signals a vegetable for wintering beavers.

The hornbeam has a weird, fantastic bark that belies the notion trunks must be round. It looks like waves of iron that for some reason or other are hard to photograph, perhaps because of the gray haze surrounding the bark, which appears to throw the camera out of focus.

Red maples and sugar maples, the elms and white ash have a high PQ in dignity and pride. The angles made by the central joints are sharp and high, forming steep diagonals. Sharply bifurcated oaks, beech and black gum, with limbs at right angles so that they tend to project horizontally, possess a certain virility and ruggedness that belong to them alone.

* * *

The angles of the shagbark are like crooked elbows, pugnaciously propped like a tired boxer. Others appear graceful and humble, because their branches point downward. The pin oak and weeping willow belong in this class. Yonder is a nondescript silhouette in which the branches are scrambled and seem to roam with no rhyme or reason. Immediately it can be labeled wild cherry, or perhaps black willow if its habitat is beside a brook.

Gray days are best for studying tree silhouettes. Then twigs as well as limbs and trunk are black against flat, gray clouds. They do not compete for attention with landscape details. Twig behavior has a potent influence on tree architecture. Note the horizontal limbs of the white pine, how they underline the twigs and needles growing upward from the branch. This gives the white pine a characteristic silhouette resembling the Japanese trained pines, or underlined, horizontal layers of clouds connected in a single pattern.

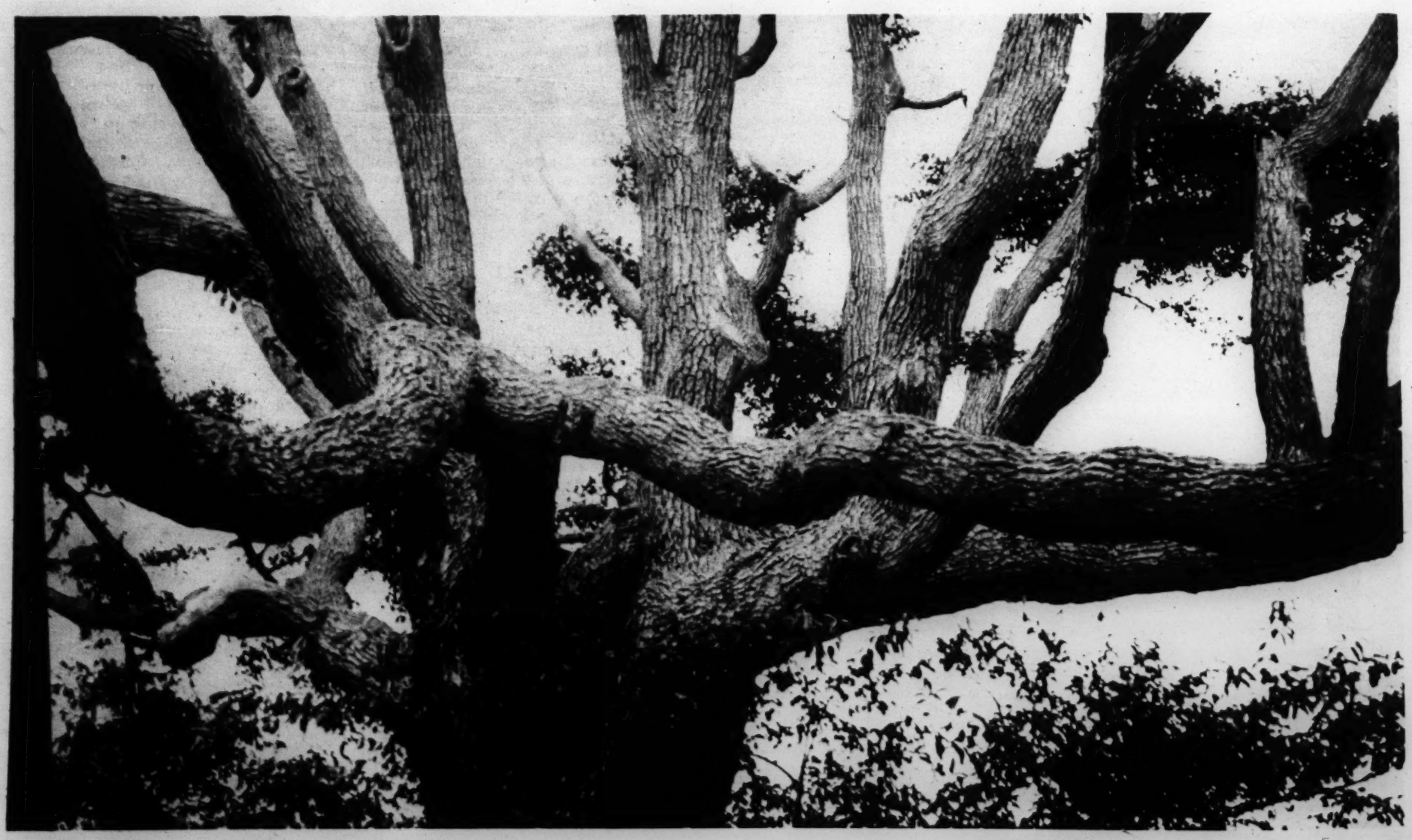
Sycamore twigs tend to grow vertically upward like little leaping tongues. Those of sassafras and dogwood curve upward with a graceful sweep at the ends of the branches. Many members of the rose family, like the pear and apple, make short, thick growths of leaves in whorls, and when winter comes, short spurs appear, two or three inches in length.

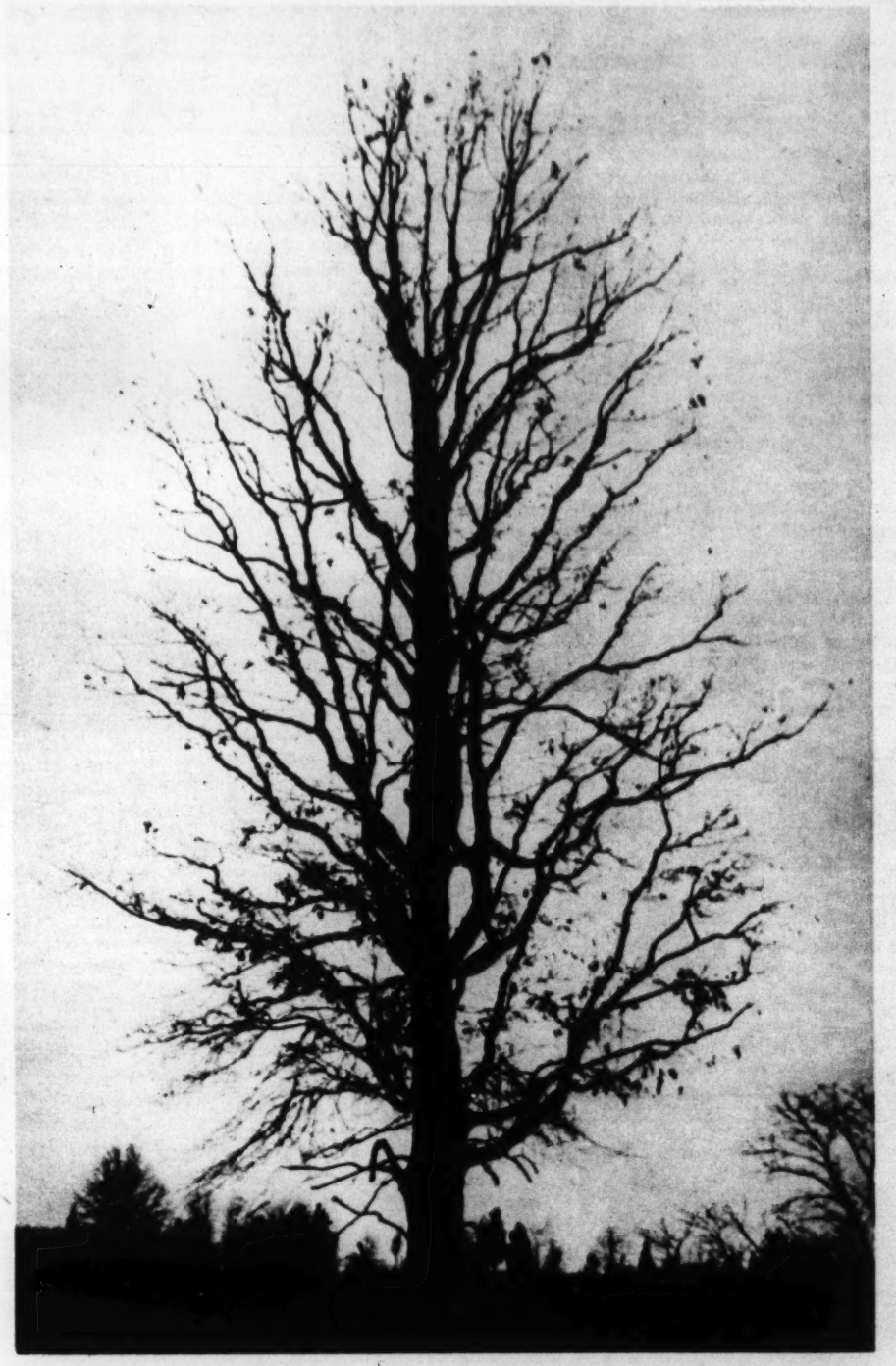
* * *

Evergreens keep their leaves all the year around, exchanging new ones for old each spring, but there are a few deciduous trees, trees supposedly of the opposite nature, which nevertheless manage to keep their old, useless leaves all winter. Certain oaks and beeches retain almost a full quota of dried leaves and they throw a summertime shade upon the snow all winter long.

The ash, with its clumps of fruit stems clinging to the outer twigs, has been likened to a "bearded lady." These trees can be distinguished from a considerable distance. The yellow poplar, or tulip tree, also clings to autumn remnants, and all winter long the "tulips," or outer scales of the fruit, perch jauntily on their twigs against the winter sky. Sumac, too, retains its picturesque fruit through the winter months.

Studying the bark in winter is an exciting subject, for this gross feature of tree architecture is most tantalizing. Bark varies in texture, color, pattern and sculpturing and, just like fingerprints, no two specimens are exactly alike. Unlike fingerprints, however, bark cannot be a source of scientific identi-





FOUR TREES: The Leaves Still Cling to the Branches of a Young White Oak (Quercus alba) (Above) on a Cold February Day. A More Distant View of a White Oak Is at the Right. The Three Trees in the Lower Picture Are, From Left to Right, a White Ash (Fraxinus americana), a Red Maple (Acer rubrum), and Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)

fication because of its inconstancy. Despite this, no one ever could mistake the birch, sycamore, shagbark, tulip tree or beech for any other tree, for in these genera, general bark characteristics are outstanding.

Much variation is due to bark age. Trees that are smooth in youth may be deeply sculptured or shaggy in maturity, and frequently on the same tree the lower trunk may be old and grooved, while higher up, where the bark is younger, it is tight and smooth.

But observing the bark of normal, mature trees, they seem to fall, nevertheless, into categories. Some are picturesque with deep fissure and bold sculpturing. Such are the black locust, black willow, chestnut oak and sassafras. Contrasting with these is the smooth, wavy bark of the sweet birch, hornbeam and American beech, all trees that invite the jackknife artist.

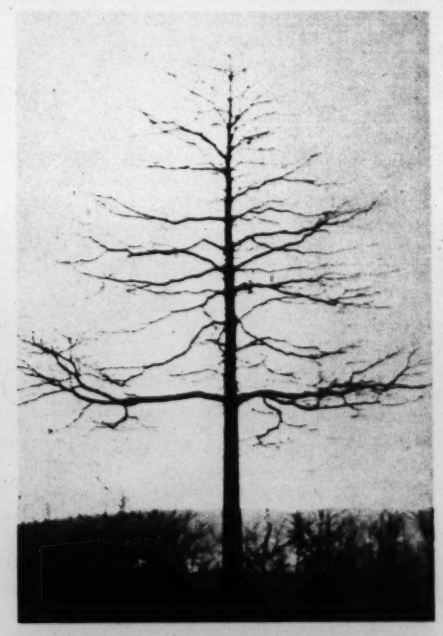
Rugged individualism is displayed by the flowering dogwood with its alligator-skin rectangles; the persimmon, a pattern in square chunks; striped maples; gray birch; shagbark hickory, with plates that rattle like the shingles of an old house, and the hackberry, with corky warts and ridges.

Highly attractive for the regularity of its bark pattern is the ash, which looks as though it were woven. The bark of the sycamore seems merely white patches, but upon closer examination, a most amazing array of colors, gray, yellows and reds, parades before the eye.

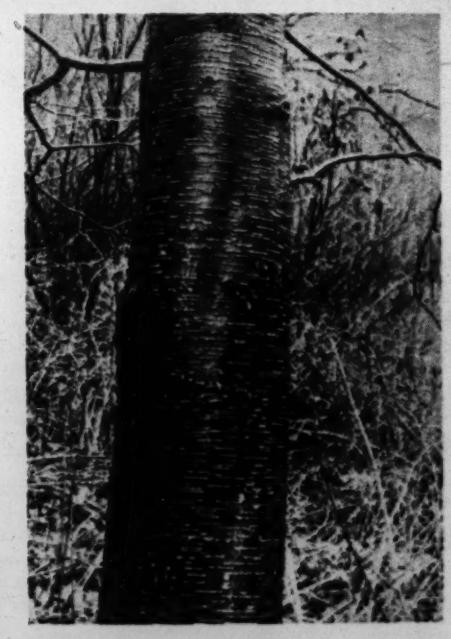
A smaller tree than the beech, but competing with it in the brightness of its bark, is the red maple. A light gray tone in the bark of an oak marks it as white oak. Somewhat darker and smoother is the red species. One of the most vivid colors to be found among the barks is the widely planted Scotch pine, with bright orange on the upper trunk and limbs.

All in all, it would be a monotonous world in winter were it not for friendly, taken-for-granted trees, whose personalities add so much to the landscape. But if these be true friends, one would do well to learn to call them by name in winter as well as in summer.

A BLACK OAK, OR YELLOW-BARK OAK
(Quercus velutina)
This Is a Well-Grown Tree of Heavy Wood, With Bark Rich in Tannic Acid



SASSAFRAS (Sassafras varifolium)
An Aromatic Tree Confined to Temperate Eastern North America, Central China and Formosa



CHERRY BIRCH, OR BLACK BIRCH
(Betula lenta)
The Bark Is Dark Brown, Tinged With Red, and Marked by Long Horizontal Lenticels

BRANCHES OF AN APPLE TREE (Malus sp.)
The Apple Has Been Naturalized in Northeastern America, Central Asia, Western and Southeastern Europe

Among the New Books

Sagebrush Journalism

An Editor on the Comstock Lode, by Wells Drury. Foreword by Ella Bishop Drury. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

THE MORNING AFTER Wells Drury went to work on the Gold Hill (Nevada) News, in 1874, he let a gun go off accidentally. There happened to be a bully in the office, who yearned to beat up the editor, but was willing to compromise on a cub reporter. The bully fled, and Drury gained a reputation as a gunfighter. He was not without preparation; left an orphan on the Oregon Trail, he had been an Indian interpreter at 11, according to Ella Bishop Drury's Foreword to her husband's book. He left the San Francisco Alta for the big camp. With the decline of the Comstock, about 1888, he returned to San Francisco to become editor of several important papers.

The Virginia City region contained a population of about 30,000, and 140 saloons. Everybody went armed, and although the homicide rate was fearful, still it was lower than one might expect. Gentlemen observed a punctilio toward one another which would have been comical had it not been for its tragic implications. The depths of Mount Davidson were producing from 30 to 40 millions a year in bullion, and wages and enthusiasm soared.

Almost every celebrity in America and many Europeans visited the great bonanza. Drury knew them all, from President Grant to Ole Bull, from Buffalo Bill to Edwin Booth. He knew Mackay and George Hearst; he also knew stage drivers and stage robbers, barflies, gamblers, Irish and Cornish miners, printers, actors, policemen. And every one of them was copy to Drury. He missed Mark Twain by a few years, but a common friend supplied him with an amusing account of the origin of "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County."

It was a time and place of youth, of high spirits, of ribald practical joking, of sentimentality, of fierce local pride, of unbounded optimism. Maudlin newspaper verse shouldered accounts of crude and cruel jokes and fatal encounters. A colossal bet on the performance of a fire engine lured press and readers as surely as did Lawrence Barrett's Hamlet. These miners were avid for all sorts of entertainment, but, whatever the kind, they demanded the superlative.

Drury was, and remained, a reporter. His book is neither history nor autobiography, but a series of brilliant snapshots of one of the most colorful periods and regions in American history, as remote from the West of today as are the bacchanalia of ancient Rome.

K. C. K.

A Japanese Lady Makes the Grand Tour

Japanese Lady in Europe, by Haruko Ichikawa. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.

THERE ARE PEOPLE whose complacency is never shaken. The sight of a Japanese tourist prompts them to say, "How strange are the Japanese!" but never, "How strange must I, too, seem to the Japanese." Here is a Japanese lady who is shocked to discover that gentlemen open doors for ladies in Europe and wait for them to go out first. How do European women endure such an insult? she wonders—not perhaps very seriously, for Mrs. Ichikawa is a traveler of considerable sophistication. She is a representative of the third generation of Japanese travel in Europe and America. Her grandfather, Viscount Shibusawa, was one of the first Japanese to go to the West. At that time, the dawn of sophistication had its awkwardnesses. In the train going to Alexandria, the Viscount was obliged to intervene in a quarrel between a passenger and a Japanese hairdresser.

"The foreigner," said the Japanese, "tried to snatch away the orange I was eating."

"This fellow," the foreigner replied, "threw the orange skin at me. He was very cunning and threw it in such a way that it rebounded from the window."

So he scolded the hairdresser, who answered, "Oh, no! I threw the peel out of the window."

Then everyone understood that the Japanese had never seen glass before. This was in 1866.

* * *

There is a lot of difference between this and Mr. and Mrs. Ichikawa traveling to Europe on a Kahn fellowship, eagerly counting the tractors as they came across Russia and diligently making the grand tour about Europe. Enchanted by the Chinese, bored by the Germans, pleased by the French, disappointed by the careless English—the absence of vegetable cultivation on a serious scale in England seems to have upset the travelers—and shaken to the foundations by the Spain of two years ago, Mrs. Ichikawa sat up at night noting her impressions. She is a sly, natural writer with an irony all the more damaging for being very quiet, and an observation all the more penetrating for its oddities of fancy.

Mrs. Ichikawa is a traveler, not a mere globe trotter, an individual traveler who not only delights in the sights of a strange country, but is intelligently interested in herself and the situations she finds herself in. That fanatic pursuit of knowledge which gives one a feeling of unnatural strain in so many of her countrymen is not denied—she and her husband religiously went to Stratford-on-Avon and, worse still, went on a literary pilgrimage to the home of the lake poets—but it is pushed into the background. Sensibility has not been ruined by duty.

* * *

At a wayside station in Russia she watched a workman tapping the wheels of the train. "For some unaccountable reason that sound made me feel I had come very far from home." On the impulse she spoke to him in Japanese. He drew himself up, wiped his oily hand on his trousers, shook her hand gravely and then went off. The Russians understand us better than the English do, she observes, because the Russians are naive and unaffected. They understand as a dog understands his master. The word master is not to be misunderstood in this connection.

The English conversations in the book are amusingly malicious. It is the privilege of travelers to remember sentences sans context and to quote them *sans commentaire*. For this game the tea parties of Oxford and London among the intellectuals are superb hunting grounds, and Mrs. Ichikawa kept quiet in her corner and made notes. The Scots she found even more baffling than the English, and how she disliked the gray northern sea and English cooking!

V. S. PRITCHETT

Yugoslavia in Brief

Yugoslavia, by E. J. Patterson. London: Arrowsmith. 3s. 6d.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON, with characteristic energy, has added this new title to the steadily mounting list of his little histories. He writes primarily as a historian. But he has the great advantage of knowing personally the countries about which he writes. His zeal for information has before now led the local authorities to mistake the motive of his inquiries, and on at least one occasion he has been haled to the police station as a suspected spy, only to be released with profuse apologies when his impeccable innocence had been established. Such happenings, however, are all in the day's work to Professor Patterson and you will find no mention of them in his books.

"Yugoslavia" opens with a brief geographical note, after which Professor Patterson traces the troubled history of the country from Roman times down to the present day, with special reference to the post-war period and the attempts to build up a united Yugoslavia out of the component sub-races — Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Bosnians and others. Restricted as he is to the compass of 130 small pages, Professor Patterson can naturally give only the briefest outline of his subject. No doubt this is the reason the book ends somewhat abruptly.

One defect which Professor Patterson would do well to remedy if he is contemplating any other books about this part of the world is his omission of any key to the pronunciation of Slav names. The tyro, for whom "Yugoslavia" is written, cannot be expected to know by instinct what to do with the strings of consonants which, if less ubiquitous in Yugoslavia than in Poland, are nevertheless embarrassingly frequent. Accents are equally awkward customers for the average reader, who, when he sees a name like Tresić-Pavičić, is apt to close his eyes and jump. Professor Patterson's pages are not sufficiently numerous for him to encourage his readers even inadvertently in acrobatic liberties of this kind.

A. G. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Biography of a River

The Nile: The Life Story of a River, by Emil Ludwig. London: Allen & Unwin. 16s. New York: Viking. $5.

EMIL LUDWIG, who has made a reputation by applying the methods of sensational journalism to the sober art of human biography, has now turned his attention to a river. Here is how he starts his first paragraph:

"A roar heralds the river. Thundering, a shining sheet of water, radiantly blue, tense with life, plunges round the reef of a rocky islet in a double fall, while below, the spray thickens in a milky green vortex, madly whirling its own foam away to an unknown destiny. In such clamor, the Nile is born.

"In a quiet inlet at the edge of the mighty fall . . ." and so on.

Some river and some falls, say you. Or rather, says you. Turn now to page 30: "The Nile, whose first falls were no more than enlarged rapids, is suddenly faced with a great one. . . ."

How much better to have told us the sober truth straight away. As it is, we feel we can never quite trust Mr. Ludwig again—not even when he tells us of the crocodile which, when it has "seized a man with its tail," "will play with him like a cat."

Sensationalism, in fact, mars what might otherwise have been a good book. Mr. Ludwig has evidently been at considerable pains to collect much interesting information. But his flair for the sensational often betrays him into accepting stories which, to say the least, are of doubtful authenticity.

Apart from these weaknesses "The Nile" has considerable charm. No doubt many will deplore Mr. Ludwig's unnecessarily frequent cynicisms, as, for instance, when he pours superficial scorn on anti-slavery enthusiasts. But nearly everybody will approve his sympathetic account of the tragedy of General Gordon.

The Book Window

Government and Politics Abroad, by Henry Russell Spencer (Holt, $2.80). American Political Science Series textbook. Changes abroad make parts, notably on Egypt, already out of date.

Lincoln in the Political Circus, by Blaine Brooks Gernon (Chicago: The Black Cat Press, $3.50). A detailed study of Lincoln's career in practical politics—town, county, state and national—with particular attention to the background of men, parties and elections in his state of Illinois.

The Colossus of Roads, by Roy Devereux (Oxford, $3). A life of John Loudon McAdam, pioneer of modern road building.

Grand Tour, edited by R. S. Lambert (Dutton, $2.50). An account by various writers of the aristocratic seventeenth and eighteenth century pilgrimage to European shrines of culture.

The Writer's Handbook, edited by Samuel G. Houghton (The Writer, $3.50), contains essays on various sorts of salable articles by people who know, together with a list of markets.

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Some Recent Books on Art, Artists and the Criticism of Art

Oil Paint and Grease Paint, by Laura Knight. New York: Macmillan. $5.

The Life and Art of J. Frank Currier, by Nelson C. White. New York: E. Weyhe. $7.50.

History of Art Criticism, by Lionello Venturi. New York: Dutton. $3.75.

Half the World Is Isfahan, by Caroline Singer and Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge. New York: Oxford. $5.

The Lesson of Japanese Architecture, by Jiro Harada. London and New York: The Studio Publications. $10.

Art and Life in New Guinea, by Raymond Firth. London and New York: The Studio Publications. $3.50.

Matthias Grünewald, by Arthur Burkhard. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $7.50.

The Chinese Eye, by Chiang Yee. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

HAVE A CARE when saying of a woman artist: She paints like a man. Say that of Dame Laura Knight and, if there are any ladies within hearing, quickly before they catch their breaths, add: "No, I don't mean what you mean." Better, perhaps, to make no such remark, however laudable your intention to intimate that Dame Laura's pictures are without insipidity and surface prettiness. Too many men go in for egg-shell elegancies of line and tone in painting to permit of labeling all vital forms of expression masculine.

* * *

Dame Laura's autobiography reveals the temperament of a seeker who will not be denied. No privation sufficed to turn her away from the life of a painter. She must earn while she learned. The result is so important that one wonders if all beginners in the arts should not be given a similar discipline, even when they are earning a considerable income. But such conjectures are idle. In the end the artist is his own teacher, disciplinarian and critic. Given all these qualities and you have a balanced artist.

So many builders of today's culture are without a lasting record that it is warming to come upon a worthy tribute to a talent that seemed bound for oblivion. Such a tribute is Nelson C. White's biography of J. Frank Currier.

Currier was a product of the so-called Munich tradition to which, in the United States, is attached the names of Duveneck and Chase. Currier, less definitely than this well-known pair, however, from the first reflected in his painting a large freedom from the general style of the Munich school. It was as if his impetuosity of expression had to find personal outlet, Mr. White shrewdly discerns.

However uneven Currier's accomplishment—judging his best work by that which fell ever so little below that level—he never descended into the "pedestrian or merely commonplace."

* * *

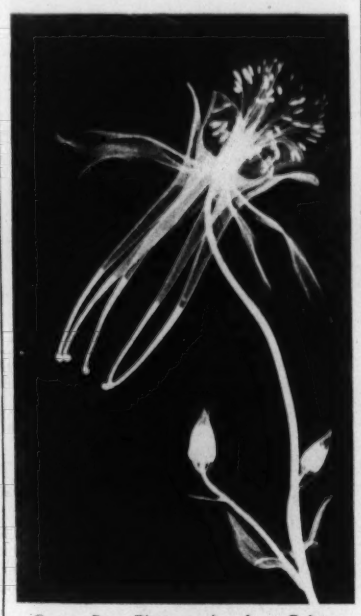
Criticism in its full realization is centralized in judgment. To proceed from any other focal point is to venture into the long grass. History, theory, emotion, taste—all these are as nothing without judgment, for without judgment there is no organization of thought about style. Since style is of the man there can be no ignoring of the artist's individuality in forming a judgment of his work.

Lionello Venturi examines the theory and practice of historical schools, from the Greeks and Romans through the Renaissance, Baroque, neo-classic and romantic periods, with discussions of their critical philosophies, as exemplified in art criticism. The book offers in Charles Marriott's lucid and sensitive translation from the Italian an introduction to readers of English of an illuminating essayist hitherto known outside Italy chiefly to French readers.

The sketch book idea is agreeably maintained through "Half the World Is Isfahan." Mr. Baldridge and Miss Singer, during a motor trip in Iran, moved at leisurely pace absorbing native imagery and discerning customs peculiar to Persian life today. The text and pictures are revealing, seeming at times truer to a past known to us through legend and lore than to actual life today.

Miss Singer takes particular pains to describe what she has seen and heard with clarity, and the text is solid with informing facts. She supplements the pictorial repertoire so that the reader, through word or pictorial description, attains a good idea of what the joint authors have to tell. Mr. Baldridge's pictures are ably executed.

Glancing through the illustrations of Jiro Harada's "The Lesson of Japanese Architecture," we are struck with the similarity of latest designs for houses by architects of the western world with the traditional domestic architecture of Japan. In fact, with few deletions, such as spare ornaments, one might even mistake some of these interiors for modernistic ones. And there is some irony in the fact that the Japanese houses have been planned to suit temperament and requirements of comfort very different from ours, and that the builders have had to herald no philosophy of functionalism, nor rationalize simplicity, airiness, comfort as desirable features of daily living. The many photographs will delight the eye of anyone with an interest in architecture.



Grenz Ray Photograph of a Columbine Flower, Reproduced From "Photography," by C. E. Kenneth Mees (Macmillan).

* * *

"Art and Life in New Guinea" will give anyone with a curiosity about primitive art an enjoyable and instructive hour. It is published for the layman in view of the recent interest in primitive art promoted by tendencies of modern artists. The handsome illustrations show the objects clearly and to advantage. Their great vitality and inventiveness increases further our admiration for handicraft which for these peoples was allied with daily necessity and living belief. If we of the western world have for the most part a feeling of detachment about images and ornaments, the natives of the Oceanic Islands endow them with magical implication, invest them with responsibility. These artifacts function.

In recent years there have appeared several books from the Harvard University press on less known masters in art, or in less familiar subdivisions of art history. They have been welcomed by serious students of art who have found the accepted great masters excessively published, obscuring entirely the less known, though often not less significant, craftsmen. Arthur Burkhard, in his monograph on Grünewald, brings to the fore an important German master and goes so far as to elevate him to the level of his compatriots, Dürer and Holbein. Mr. Burkhard acts in accord with other scholars of art today, breaking down a conventional pattern of art history with its great and near-great, with its accents and prejudices. To raise his favorite to the proper station, he must diminish the status somewhat of other eminent painters. If his Grünewald does not qualify for the society of Renaissance painters, he aims a shaft at Renaissance accomplishment in general, goes so far as to doubt there was a Renaissance of art in Germany. This monograph is stimulating; it reaches beyond the limits of Grünewald's life and art. The 84 pages of text provide a revaluation of German art, outline general factors of aesthetics.

"The Chinese Eye" is an informing volume. Whoever reads it will feel grateful to the author for explaining so many perplexing matters in oriental art which are disturbing to us of the west. The book is compact with information and its contents will bear re-reading. Chiang Yee has undertaken to describe the background of tradition and belief which have contributed toward the painting of the pictures; he has also painstakingly dwelt upon the technical features and elaborations.

On Burlesques and Parodies

The Novel in Motley, by Archibald Bolling Shepperson. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.

ARCHIBALD BOLLING SHEPPERSON, professor of English literature at the University of Virginia, has followed an unfamiliar bypath of literature and has recorded his discoveries in an engaging book called "The Novel in Motley."

The book is a study of novels that are burlesques or parodies of other novels. Best-known examples are Thackeray's "Novels by Eminent Hands," published by Punch—parody-burlesques on novels by Bulwer-Lytton, Disraeli, Lever and other writers much admired in their time.

The difference between a burlesque and a parody, as defined by Professor Shepperson, is that a burlesque ridicules some particular kind of novel, the parody a single novel. The two types may be combined in the parody-burlesque.

We can go back to Cervantes for the prototype of this kind of writing. In England it made its definite appearance in the realm of fiction with Fielding's burlesque of the first great English novel. The novel was Richardson's "Pamela," the burlesque was Fielding's "Shamela." The satirist's purpose was serious—to show that the events and conduct of Richardson's novel are shams. Fielding followed this skit with a substantial work that also began as a close parody-burlesque of "Pamela," but grew into the independent, realistic novel, "Joseph Andrews."

Novels of sentiment, the philosophical novels that followed the French Revolution, the Gothic novel and the historical romance all had their parodists and their assailants in burlesque. Sometimes the burlesque outdid the burlesqued in the very faults that it sought to correct. Often it bowed out a type of novel that was already beginning to pall on the public. Most often it was directed against second- and third-rate imitations of the masters in their respective fields.

These "novels in motley" accomplished some good by bringing insincere and exaggerated writing into ridicule. Often they were entertaining, sometimes they performed the useful task of criticism. Another service, perhaps their greatest, was in giving an impetus to three great English realists—Fielding, Jane Austen and Thackeray, all of whom served their apprenticeship by writing pure burlesque, then wrote at least one novel with a burlesque element and finally arrived at writing novels based on life as they really saw it.

Professor Shepperson's treatment of his subject is lucid and witty. W. K. R.

Tabloid Musical History

A Short History of Music, by Alfred Einstein. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

ALFRED EINSTEIN is one of the most eminent of contemporary German musicians. A profound scholar, a man of universal culture, he finds himself in exile from the Germany of today.

In London, where he went, he found friends. Fifteen eminent British musicians, among them Edward J. Dent, have jointly translated Einstein's "Short History of Music," written some 20 years ago, and passed through three editions in Germany.

The book will undoubtedly be read by students and laymen alike. It is easy to quarrel with the author's presentation of this or that period of musical history. Many readers will be dissatisfied with the passing mention of the greatest figures in recent music. But perhaps, in the perspective of musical development during the last thousand years, the great figures of the recent past would not measure above the builders of music of remoter times. Bach is given six pages and Beethoven 10. The subject of polyphony, historically treated, is covered in 32 pages.

For completeness, the reader may go to any of the thousand volumes that are available, but for a general view, the "Short History" of Einstein presents an excellently balanced and interestingly told account of what music was and what it has become, from primitive times to the present. N. S.

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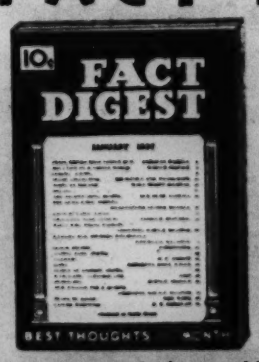

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THE FAMILY TAKES AN OUTING

..Cycling Returns to Favor

(Continued from Page 6)

steadily down the highway at an average 40-miles-per-hour speed, the other weaving along at a 10-mile gait. And aside from the safety angle is the desirability of maintaining the efficiency of expensive highways which were designed for fast motor traffic.

Although national automobile organizations do not feel this conflict presses for immediate action, the cycle industry already is trying to obtain paths along the shoulders of rural highways, exclusively for bicycles. The proposal is either to provide a strip at the edge of the road, preferably a grass strip that can be rolled smooth, or to utilize the existing shoulder construction. Compared with the tremendous sums spent for construction of the nation's network of fine motor roads, the building of shoulder paths, of adequate width for cyclists, obviously would incur small cost.

A letter from the federal bureau of public roads notes that bicycle traffic on rural roads is very small today, and continues: "We do not assume from this that bicycle traffic would not be heavier if better facilities were provided. The bureau has urged the construction of footpaths for pedestrians along highways, but only a small number have been constructed because of more pressing needs. It has been urged that pedestrian footpaths would serve also for bicycles, and possibly there will be localities where such can be permitted."

The National Safety Council looks with favor on special paths to separate bikes from other traffic. It points to the success of such paths in Denmark, Holland, Germany, France and England, where the number of bicycles and the proportion of street traffic which they form is far greater than in the United States.

Effective solution of this problem, it is believed, would pave the way for a revival in this country of cross-country cycle touring, such as was fostered by the League of American Wheelmen and other cycle clubs in the days of "Daisy Bell," "Ta-Ra-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay," and the handlebar mustache.

Cycling provides the romance of inexpensive travel and American youths already are beginning to spend their holidays pedaling about the countryside, instead of joy-riding in dad's car. Many make use of the comfortable and inexpensive American Youth Hostel inns that have been established along popular vacation routes.

The yen for touring is encouraged by the new bicycle trains operated by railroads—Boston & Maine, New Haven, Missouri-Pacific, Southern Pacific and others. Hundreds of cyclists, many of them women, make these excursions into scenic regions, taking their own bikes or renting those provided by the railroads. There, in country roads free from the jumbled city traffic, riders find something of a cyclist's Utopia. The more adventurous may even let loose with the abandon of the cycling 90's and, with feet on handle bars, "spin" merrily down the hills.

English-make touring bicycles with an ingenious three-speed hub that eases up the knee work on the hills are being used here, and American makers attach these hubs to standard bikes as "extra." Bicycles so equipped run solidly on middle gear, but a train of small-toothed wheels steps them up one third for high speed and down one fourth for low. A small lever near the handle bar is shifted to make the gears change, much as the motorist changes gears.

Cycling as transportation may never reach the popularity in the United States that it holds in European countries, but cycling as a sport definitely is with us again!

Wesley Bowman Studio

THE MODERN ICE REFRIGERATOR HAS ALL THE GADGETS

Streamlining the Old Icebox

Five years ago, mechanical refrigeration appeared to be putting an end to the ice industry in the United States. Manufacturers of old-fashioned iceboxes turned their plants over to mechanical refrigeration, or began to make showcases, or closed their factories. In 1932, only 225,000 non-mechanical refrigerators were sold throughout the United States, yet in 1936 more than twice 225,000 non-mechanical refrigerators found purchasers. This year, it is expected that the figures will take another jump.

There is a business romance in the way makers of non-mechanical refrigerators have "come back," making business where no business seemed to exist, plugging away against the depression and a declining market to show that success is always possible.

The manufacturers reasoned something like this: There are approximately 30,000,000 families in the United States, and up to a few years ago only 50 per cent of them had any kind of refrigeration in their homes. Many of them still were using their old iceboxes. Here was a potential market.

The first thing was to design new streamlined cases with non-chippable surfaces, drains, tight-fitting doors, insulation which would keep the ice from four to seven days and cause it to melt evenly instead of in ridges, and the new gadgets—egg baskets, vegetable trays, sliding shelves, interior lights, devices for ice cubes and frozen deserts.

In this revival the ice man has become a "service man," wearing neat clothes and polished boots, delivering his ice in a canvas bag. He even has a chamois cloth to wipe drops of water from the box or the floor. Ice cards are being abolished and the "service man" is required to call regularly at back doors.

More than this, he has been made the salesman for the ice industry, which gives him better-paying employment than ever before. In Enid, Oklahoma, one man has a route of 147 customers, 145 of whom bought iceboxes of him. In Jackson, Mississippi, a "service man" started one year as helper on a route and the next year had his own route, with 128 customers, to whom he had sold boxes.

So, while mechanical refrigeration is meeting with the eager buying public it well deserves, iceboxes, together with ice for freight cars on trains and for the needs of air conditioning, brought about a greater ice sale in the United States in 1936 than in 1926.

M. S.

For Fewer Laws

Legislatures in all the commonwealths in the United States excepting seven now hold their regular sessions biennially, as a result of a movement to abolish annual sessions and reduce the multiplicity of new laws, which gained headway some years ago. Today, only six state legislatures convene annually, in regular sessions. These are Arizona, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina. The Alabama Legislature meets quadrennially.

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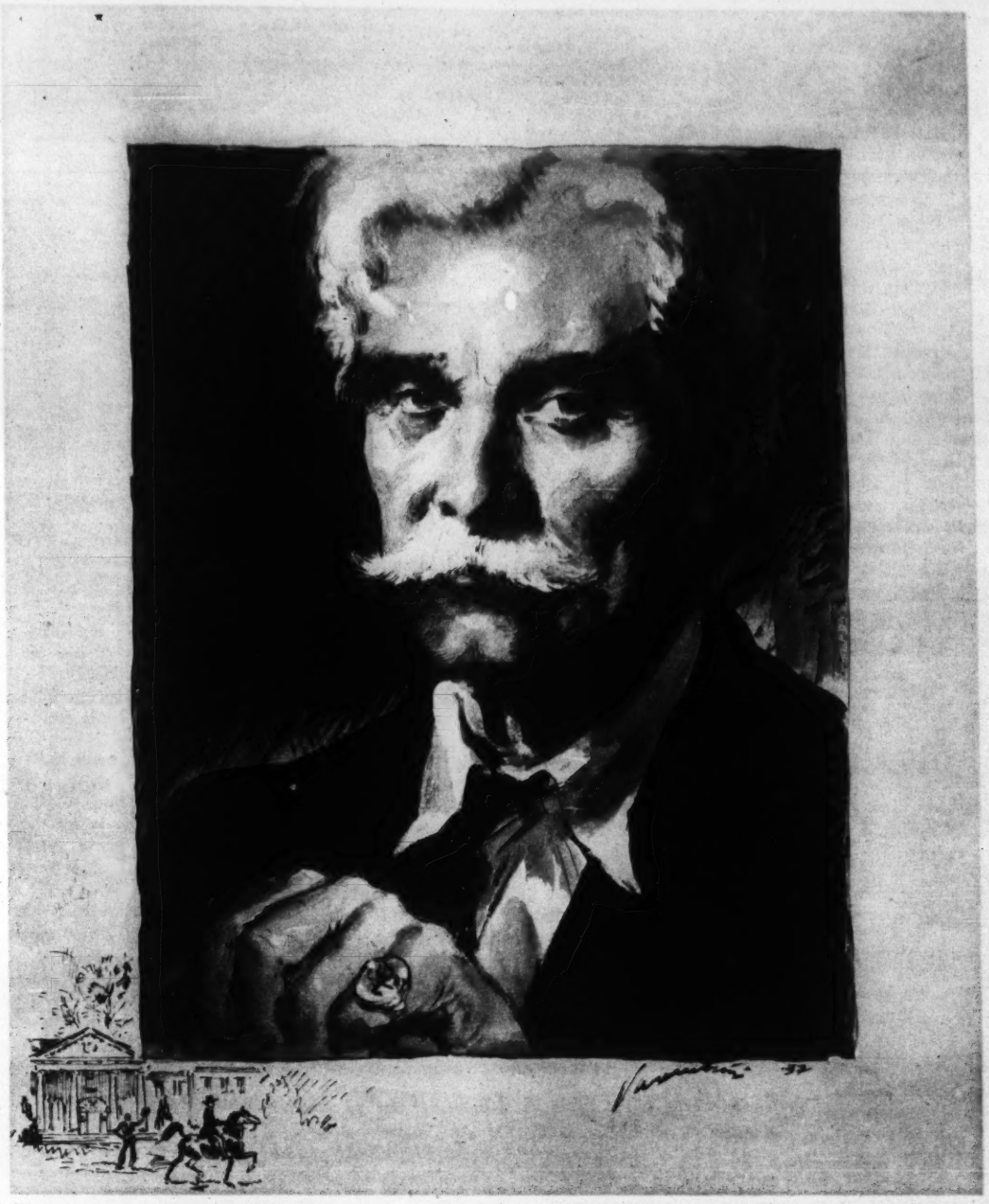
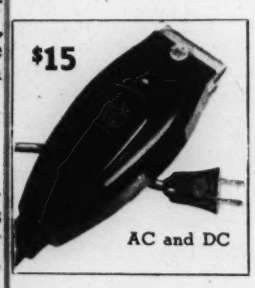


A GENTLEMAN FROM VIRGINIA

He shaved 2000 times with a Schick



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SCHICK SHAVER

. . Is Russia Going Fascist?

(Continued from Page 2)

possible to build a society which, if theory is put into practice, would be based on a more brotherly relationship between men.

But if such brotherhood can only be bought at the cost of entering into a spiritual and intellectual slavery, it loses all its value. It turns then into the temptation which has been laid bare by Dostoievsky in his "Legend of the Grand Inquisitor"—an attempt to coerce men into happiness by depriving them of freedom of the spirit. This is not the way to solve the question of the daily bread—one cannot give all men their daily bread on the condition of their renouncing their birthright: the freedom of spirit, conscience, and thought.

The position of religion in Russia remains ambiguous. The New Constitution admits freedom of religious confession in the same way as the old constitution recognized this—although in actual practice there existed a cruel persecution of Christians, and even not of Christians alone but of all who had any kind of religious conviction. At the present moment such persecution has declined. Everyone is most concerned with the international position of Russia, with militarization, with economic development, with the annihilation of the Communist opposition of the Left, etc. But there exists no true religious freedom. There is no freedom for religious propaganda (preaching); theological schools are prohibited; there is no possibility for printing religious literature.

One is not allowed to spread the Gospel. A priest is only allowed to mention God when he celebrates; as soon as he leaves the building he is forbidden to speak about God. The militant atheism of Communists is on the decline, and it is quite possible that it will be succeeded by religious indifference, when religion will come to be regarded from a purely utilitarian and political point of view. Meanwhile the true Christian renaissance in Russia is an underground process, the results of which are at present unknown.

From the international point of view one should take cognizance of the fact that Soviet Russia is being transformed into a strong militaristic state, more powerful than it has ever been in the past, and that political or military alliances with her are no longer influenced by any criticism of her internal affairs.

Sovfoto

COTTON PLANTATION ON THE "HUNGRY STEPPE"

This Tractor Cultivator Is at Work on the State Cotton Farm in Soviet Uzbekistan, Central Asia. The Unbroken Horizon Indicates the Size of the Planting

Mother by Adoption

MOST PEOPLE do not understand that birds know their own young; feed only their own young, and will let the young of another bird, even their own species, starve rather than feed it. To most people birds are just birds, and will care for any nestling, whether it be their own or not.

I once watched a young hooded oriole in my garden that was crying lustily for food. It was so large that I could not catch it, but evidently too young to know how to feed itself. Again and again, a hooded oriole came and inspected the nestling, and every time I had hopes that he would feed it; but no, quite evidently, after the inspection, he was convinced that it was not his little one, and no concern of his, so he flew away. Finally, the little thing flew into a mulberry bush, and it was pathetic to see it pick at the ripening fruit. It finally did manage to get some of the berries, so I hoped that in time it learned to feed itself.

Another time a young grosbeak kept calling its musical "whe-o" in my garden. At first I paid no attention, as I supposed it was being fed, but finally I determined to investigate, and found a young bird clinging to a rose stalk and calling lustily for food. Grosbeaks came and went, but quite evidently they were not this bird's parents, for they only looked him over and went on their way.

I brought him into the house and raised him. He quickly adopted me as his mother, following me about and paying no attention to grosbeaks in the garden. I could cite many instances of this kind, but know only one exception to prove the rule.

One spring a young California towhee was brought to me to raise, it having been picked up away from its nest, which could not be found, and no bird seemed to be feeding it.

I placed it in a box in the screen porch, where it responded to food. In the apricot tree, just outside the porch, a California towhee was raising a brood of three nestlings. Once when the screen door was open, this bird hopped in and inspected my charge, but, seeing that it was not her own, and so none of her business, she hopped out again without feeding it.

A few nights later, a cat climbed into the apricot tree and ate the young birds. The mother bird was much distressed and kept going into the tree searching for the young. Finally, she came again into the porch and inspected my young bird. She presently went out but soon returned with food which she fed my nestling.

Feeling sure that she had adopted the little orphan, I took his box into the garden, saw him hop out and follow his foster mother about, and saw her feeding him as she had her very own.

H. W. M.

Beautiful

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Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

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Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy-desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by *doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

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Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

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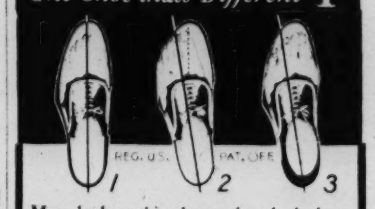

Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

FIELD AND FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

MEASURING THE MISSISSIPPI Wide World Photo

Engineers Check Velocity and Volume in the Mississippi River as It Rises Under the Outflow of the Flooded Ohio

..Taming the Flood Waters

(Continued from Page 5)

popular in ancient times. The Babylonians diverted the Euphrates into a depression in a desert.

Can flood conditions be forecast? Much has been said about cycles in climate which may be used to predict floods or no floods, since they depend upon the weather. Professor Huntington of Yale has plotted the variation of climate in Asia from the present time back as far as 1500 B. C.; also the climate of California as indicated by a study of tree rings in the sequoias. There is some agreement in the large pulses, but many of the smaller ones are opposite in sign. They are irregular, indicating that prediction from such data cannot be done accurately. To predict accurately, one must have cycles of almost mathematical regularity.

A plot of river stages shows irregular cycles, if they may so be called. Climatically, the Connecticut river and the Merrimack river are in the same area; yet a flood in the Connecticut in 1913 was not accompanied by one in the Merrimack. There seems little hope at present of predicting weather pulses or cycles, although further study may reveal such a method.

Dr. Hazen, in his interesting volume, "Flood Flows," says in substance that the first settlers near a river occupied land above the flood danger level. After a while, as land became more valuable, settlers took up lower land nearer the river, and used it for all purposes. By so doing, they really took up land that was used by the stream in flood time. We can build for any percentage of protection we choose, and take the loss occasioned by the rare, so-called maximum flood.

Floods come at uneven intervals. A major flood of one year may be followed by one equally great the succeeding year. It is true that in the long run the larger the flood, the less frequently it occurs.

What can be done about floods? We have a vast section of the country, rich and fertile, and subject to a hazard which is devastating to life and property. It seems proper that this subject be made a study by our National Government to the end that means be devised to protect all owners of land yielding sufficiently to pay the risk. The owner may not be required to pay an actual premium, but the premium is being paid now in any event by the nation. Land should be evaluated according to the risk to which it is subject. Land where the flood hazard is too great might become a part of the public domain and put to some use.

We should have faith that the talent of America put to work on this problem will evolve a solution whereby the threat of floods year after year be reduced to a minimum or eliminated.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

PROF. NICOLAS BERDYAEV, who writes a distinguished leading article for this week's Magazine Section, is one of the foremost Russian philosophers and religious thinkers of our day, and a member of the Russian Orthodox Church. He began his literary career in 1900, passed through a period of idealism and Marxism, and then returned to the church. He is one of the most untrammeled of Russian thinkers and, as a frank critic of existing institutions, he suffered more than once under the Tsarist régime.

With the Revolution, he became professor of philosophy in the University of Moscow. In 1922, however, he was expelled from Russia by the Soviet Government, along with a number of other prominent intellectuals whose opinions and influence it feared. As an exile, Berdyaev lives in Paris, where he carries on his former line of thought and action. Most of his important books, written there, have been translated into English, French and German, and his fame is growing rapidly in western Europe and in the United States.

Among his most widely known books are "The Russian Revolution," "Dostoievsky," "The New Middle Ages," "The Meaning of History," "Freedom and the Spirit," and "The Fate of Man in the Modern World." One of his last books, "The Destiny of Man," is soon to be published in an English translation.

C. K. OGDEN, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, England, has won wide fame as the inventor of basic English. During the last 10 years he has made frequent visits to the United States to study American ways of speech, which basic English takes into account. Mr. Ogden also is an authority on Francis Bacon and on Jeremy Bentham. He is author of "Bentham's Theory of Fictions," of "The A B C of Psychology," and is editor of "The International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method," comprising 125 published volumes; of "The History of Civilization," which is to comprise 200 volumes, and of "Psyche," a psychological annual.

Because of the great interest that has attached to the basic English invention, Mr. Ogden has been flooded with inquiries. He has requested that all who have occasion to write him address their letters in care of the Orthological Institute, 10 King's Parade, Cambridge, England.

MAJ. ALFRED H. THIESSEN has seen service with the Signal Corps of the United States Army. He has recently been placed on the retired list.

WALTER L. WINCHESTER is a free-lance writer, living in Boston. EYRE SANDFORD CARTER has written a number of articles for the Magazine Section. He lives in London. RUTHERFORD PLATT is a New York advertising man with a bent toward the photography of botanical subjects. EDWARD CULLIS has written on art subjects for various periodicals.

As the Crow Flies

Illinois' prairie terrain is so uniformly level that a railroad has a stretch of rails across the State that runs 100 miles in precisely a straight line, in the construction of which scarcely a dirt cut was necessary. Nevertheless, there are many bits of fine scenery in the State, and deep canyons of glacial formation are a striking feature of one state park.

WHAT MADE YOU LOOK SO CROSS, MUMMY?
SORRY, HONEY— I WAS MAD AT THIS NASTY RUN
No wonder mother was angry! Runs cost money— BUT THEN . . .
MUMMY, YOU HAVEN'T READ ME THE FUNNIES YET. PLEASE DO NOW
ALL RIGHT, DEAR. GET THE PAPER AND I WILL
AND SO PEGGY LUX SAID TO THE GIRL—" WHY DON'T YOU TRY MY WAY OF CUTTING DOWN RUNS WITH LUX"
WHY, MUMMY, MAYBE LUX WOULD HELP YOU, TOO!
LATER
YES—IT SAVES STOCKING ELASTICITY, THAT'S WHY IT CUTS DOWN RUNS
SO LUX HELPED THE RUN PROBLEM? THAT CERTAINLY HELPS THE BUDGET
LUX
LUX
Saves Stocking Elasticity

AGGRAVATING when stockings pop into runs. This too often happens when stockings lose their *elasticity*.

New stockings give under strain—the silk is elastic. Lux saves elasticity—silk doesn't break into runs so easily. Lux has no harmful alkali, as many ordinary soaps have. With Lux you avoid cake-soap rubbing. Luxed stockings last *longer* and look *lovelier*.

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RUMFORD
BAKING
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MOTHER, BOB LOVES YOUR CAKE AND BISCUITS. — WHAT'S THE SECRET OF YOUR WONDERFUL BAKING?
IT'S SIMPLE, PEGGY. GOOD BUTTER, FLOUR AND EGGS AND ESPECIALLY GOOD BAKING POWDER. I USED THE SAME ONE FOR YEARS AND THEN I CHANGED TO RUMFORD.
AND YOU STILL LIKE RUMFORD BAKING POWDER BEST?
YES PEGGY. I FIND RUMFORD EASY TO BAKE WITH BECAUSE IT IS ALWAYS UNIFORM. THE BATTER OR DOUGH RISES JUST SO FAR—TWO-THIRDS IN THE MIXING THEY TELL YOU— AND IT DOESN'T RISE THE FINAL THIRD TILL IT'S IN THE HOT OVEN. WHEN THE BAKING IS DONE I HAVE THE SAME FINE RESULTS EVERY TIME.
THAT SOUNDS WONDERFUL. AND YOU DON'T DO ANYTHING SPECIAL TO MAKE IT ACT THAT WAY?
NOT A THING — RUMFORD IS MADE TO ACT THAT WAY ITSELF NO MATTER WHO USES IT. AND YOU KNOW RUMFORD CAN NEVER LEAVE ANY BITTER TASTE IN YOUR BISCUITS.
WELL, THAT SETTLES IT — I'LL BUY A CAN OF RUMFORD ON THE WAY HOME.
YOU'LL FIND RUMFORD COSTS LESS TO USE TOO — THAT'S A HELP!

Many a young housewife has been thankful for the help of Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder in solving problems in baking.

The uniformity and efficiency of Rumford's double-acting leavening ensure baking success even for the beginner. Rumford is dependable, wholesome, thorough in action, and it can never leave any bitter taste. Here is a grand Pineapple Upsidedown Cake. Just try it!

For some special Upsidedown Cake recipes send your name and address to The Rumford Company, Rumford, Rhode Island.

Pineapple Upside Down Cake

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
½ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon extract

Blend shortening, sugar and egg yolks thoroughly. Sift the flour, then measure and sift again with the salt and baking powder. Add this to the first mixture, alternately with the milk. Stir in the flavoring extract and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites.

Melt two tablespoons of butter and one cup of brown sugar in well-buttered, medium-sized, iron frying pan. When mixture is thoroughly melted and well-heated, place small whole slices of pineapple in it fitted snugly edge to edge, with cherries and walnuts filling in the extra spaces. Be sure to use sufficient fruit to cover bottom of frying pan. Pour cake batter over this mixture and bake in moderate 350 degree oven for about 45 minutes. As soon as cake is removed from oven, turn it bottom side up on plate. Scrape out any extra syrup left in pan and spread over the fruit. Serve hot with hard sauce or cool and serve with whipped cream.

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